

# Syncrîsis,

O R,

The most Natural and  
Easy Method of Learning *Latin*  
by comparing it with *English*.

Together with the

## HOLY HISTORY

O F

## Scripture-War:

O R T H E

## Sacred ART MILITARY.

Illustrated

In Fourteen Copper-Plates: With the rude  
Translation opposite for the Exercise of  
those that begin to make *LATIN*.

*Ed. Coles*

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L O N D O N,

Printed for Robert Sollers in St. Pauls  
Church-Yard, 1677.

Scriptura

O R

The most Natural and

Easy method of Learning Latin  
by comparing it with English

Together with the

HOLY HISTORY

OF

Scriptura-Biblica



Scriptura-Biblica

Illustrated

In Fourteen Copper-Plates With the under  
Translation opposite for the Facilitie of  
those that begin to make Latin

By

LONDON

Printed for Robert Sayer in St. Pauls

Church-Lane



# The Epistle Dedicatory.

To the Reverend Company of Authorized School-Masters, both Publick and Private.

Honoured Sirs,

**T**HERE's none of you but know, that the Principle of *Syncretismus* is as Ancient as Nature it self. *Cicero* tells *Atticus*, *Twas the Way that he learnt Greek*. I have Practised the same in Learning above twenty years, and in Teaching *Latin* about fourteen, though tis but of late that I am encouraged to Publish my *Essays* (in various Methods) for Improving of it. I have been Confirm'd (from time to time) both in my opinion and practice, by the Consent of Authors that seemd to me most Rational, viz. *The French New Method of Learning Greek and Latin*, *The Paris General and Rational Grammar*, &c. And since the following Treatise was in the Press, there came to my hands the *Oxford-Essay for the Reunion of the Languages*, or, *The Art of knowing All by the Mastery of One*. This

One

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

One he would have to be the *Latin*, and the *Master* of that I aim at, in my Improvement of the self-same Principles; for he fastens the whole design upon these two Propositions: 1. That there is a certain Accord between the several Languages; and that therefore they are Attainable by *Comparison*. 2. That they are unquestionably Founded upon Reason, and therefore that must be made use of in their mutual Reference, *Page 3*. And again, *Page 8*. Thus is, that a Language, with which we are already acquainted, (either by the Assistance of Art or Conversation) leads us to an Intimacy with those that were altogether unknown to us before, and that their Relation redresses the treachery of the Memory in the Close and Figure of the one with the other, &c. These things being of so general a Concernment, are utterly unfit for any private Dedication. To you therefore they Address themselves, with an Humble Submission to your Censure in every Point.

THE

# THE P R E F A C E.

Of Learning  
Latin.

**L**earning and Teaching are  
so nearly Related, that we  
cannot possibly suppose the  
one without the other.

The English word Learn doth also signifie to  
Teach, as in the Bishops Translation of the  
Psalms, Learn me, (i. e. Teach me) thy Sta-  
tures, &c. There must be, (and always is)  
something Common between the Learner and the  
Teacher, as a Foundation for both to build upon.

There is a Fancy Common to those Birds and  
Beasts that Learn to sing or dance, and those that  
Teach them.

The very same Principle of Imitation do Chil-  
dren go upon, when they Learn to speak: And as  
their Judgement ripens, so it falls in with yours,  
and makes them capable of learning Things as  
well as Words.

And thus from one thing that is common, you  
proceed to the further communicating more, till  
the

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the whole Mother-Tongue be made familiar to you both, assists you in the introducing any other that is foreign. But here our Discourse is restrain'd to the English as the Mother Tongue, and the Latin as the foreign one. So that he that Teaches, is suppos'd to understand them both; And he that learns, to have laid a good Foundation of the first. But this being commonly learnt by Rote, the Foundation is not good enough, until they have learnt at least the General Grammar of it also, which must lead them to the Grammatical Learning of the other.

The Common Saying [Comparisons are odious] is meant of Persons, not of Things, and in a sense far different from ours. For here one Language vies not excellencies with another; but we only consider what there is in one, which may assist us in the Learning of the other.

And to this Purpose we Consider, First, what is common to them both; And then what is proper to each in particular: For if all things were common, and the way of speaking were the same in both, the business were quickly done: and an ignorant Presumption that it is so, or an eager desire of having it so, or at least an idle carelessness whether it be so or no, hath created us so many sorts of Latin as there are Languages

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*in the World. For every one has its particular Idiom, and the Latin is inconsiderately wrested to them all. 'Tis true, the English are not so faulty on this hand, as other Nations are; and though they commonly are more fluent by reason of their Practice, yet we are observed to speak far better Latin. But on the other hand, I say, that the English are yet to blame, for being so very curious in observing the Latin Idioms, as to suffer their own to be distorted for the service of them. The middle way's the safest and the best.*

*Whatsoever is done in the following Treatise, is not intended to abolish the use of the Common Grammar, but as a Subsidiary only, for the rendering it more plain and useful.*

*A gradual Reformation of Errours may be feasible, but an absolute universal alteration, so sudden and so violent as some men dream of, is altogether impracticable.*

*But such a motion from one extream to another, is in a manner natural: Men think they can never run too far from what they once begin to hate; The Observation of this fault in others makes me so much the more cautious. And I hope these things will receive a fur-*

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ther improvement, either by myself, (or  
which I had rather) by a hand more skilful  
than mine.

Vitiis nemo sine nascitur: optimus ille est,  
Qui minimis urgetur.

E. COLES.

SYN



ST N C R I S I S, Or, The most Natural and  
Easie Method, &c.

PART. I.

**T**HE Parts of *Grammar* (or at least so much as concerns our present purpose) are but two, *viz.* *Etymologic* and *Syntaxis*. The Parts of Grammar.

*Etymologic* treats of the several sorts of Words and their Accidents; *Syntaxis* treats of the due joyning and putting them together for discourse.

The First Part of *Grammar* is the proper subject of the First Part of this Treatise, though something of the other be here and there inserted by the by.

The Letters are the same both in *English* and *Latin*, saving that in *Latin* The Letters, there is now no *k*, *w*, nor *y* consonant.

The Vowels are the same, but the Diphthongs are not. For in *Latin* there are usually but these four, *e, æ, au, eu*: The rest must be divided, as in *English* *Cre-ature*, in *Latin* *Cre-a-tu-ra*, &c.

The Names of the Letters are in every Nation the same: as they call their own by, and we in *England* are also led by the same Errour: But it is not material in any save these four Vowels, which of themselves make so many *Latin* words, *viz.* *a* from, *e* out of, *i* go, *o* oh; whereof the *s* and *i* have their true Names, and

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ought always to keep the same sound, but we pronounce the *i* too broad, and the *a* not broad enough. For the middle way is best, not so broad as in *all*, nor so narrow as in *ale*, but as we commonly sound it, in *father*, *arm*, &c. The *i* should be pronounced like our *ee*, and as it is in these *French-English* words, *Gentile*, *Oblige*, *Intrigue*, &c. The rest being never set alone, their force is in Conjunction with others.

In *English* the Letters are often writ, and have no sound, as in *subtile*, &c. But in *Latin* they are to be pronounced as often as they are written: and in particular the letter *h*, as in *hæres*, *homo*, *humilis*, though it be not sounded in the *English* words, as in *heir*, *honour*, *humble*. The difference between the *i* and *u* when Consonants and Vowels, is the same as in *English*.

In *English* the *g* is sometime strong before *e* and *i*, as in *get*, *give*, &c. (and always in *Dutch* and *Greek*) But in *Latin* *g* before *e* and *i*, is alway to be soft (like *j*) and strong (as with us) before *a*, *o* and *u*.

The *Italians* agree with us in sounding the soft *g* before *e* and *i*, as if it had *a a* before it: but the *French* make it softer yet, and pronounce both that and the *j* consonant like *zh*, as *gens* and *jam* they pronounce *zhens* and *zham*. And though we do not imitate the *French* or *Dutch* in these Particulars, yet 'tis convenient to know them, that so we may understand them in their discourse.

The shape of the Letters (for great and small) is the same with us both, and the great ones have the same use as with us, viz. at the beginning of Sentences,

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tences, proper Names, Verses, Emphatical Words, and when the words of another are quoted.

In *English* we often put the First Letter of proper Names for the whole; as *T* for *Thomas*, *W* for *William*, &c. So in *Latin*, *A* stands for *Anlus*, *C* for *Caius*, *D.* *Decius*, *L.* *Lucius*, *M.* *Marcus*, *P.* *Publius*, *Q.* *Quintus*, *T.* *Titus*, *Cof.* *Consul*, *Coff.* *Consuler*, *R.P.* *Respublica* the Common-wealth, *S.P.Q.R.* *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the Senate and People of *Rome*, like *S.P.* *Q.L.* in many places about *London*, *U.C.* *Urbs condita*, the building of the City (*Rome*) *H.S.* *Sesterius* corruptly for *L.L.S.* *Dua libra & semissis* 2 li. and a half.

The Numerals (and other Contractions) which we had from the *Latin*, must needs be the same as in *English*, *I* one, *V* five, which being (after a fashion) doubled, makes an *X* for ten, *L* fifty, being (as it were) half a *C* from *Centum* an hundred, *D* five hundred is rather writ thus *ID* being half the old *CD* (*M*) from *Mille* a thousand.

The lesser number set first, takes away so much from the greater following; as *IV* four, &c.

Of Letters are made *Syllables*, *Words* and *Sentences*.

So many Vowels or Diphthongs as are in a word, so many Syllables syllables. there are in *Latin*: but in *English* (by reason of a final *e*, &c.) it is not always true: *Dice*, in *English* is but one syllable, but in *Latin* two, *Di-e*, *Fore*, in *English* one, is in *Latin* two syllables, *Fo-re*, &c.

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In *English* the Syllables are so to be divided as they are to be pronounced; as *Adam*, *Scripture*, &c. And with this agree our best Grammarians, Mr *Butler*, *Smith*, &c. But in *Latin* the Rules for spelling do not always answer the present Pronunciation; but still those old Rules are kept, because it is no where naturally spoken: and they are these that follow.

1. A Consonant between two Vowels is joyn'd to the later; as *Ada-mus*, &c.
2. A double Consonant is divided, as *An-nus*, &c.
3. Consonants that begin any word, are never divided in the middle: as *Scriptu-ra*, because *pt* begins a word.

But in Compounds, every Consonant adheres to its own part; as, *dis-cors*, &c.

The Stops and Points are common to us Points. both; as, a full Stop (.) a Colon (:) a Semi-colon (;) a Comma (,) Admiration (!) Interrogation (?) Parenthesis ( ) Parathesis or Braces { } Hyphen — &c.

Thus Letters (as was said before) The Parts of make Words, and Words make all our Speech. Sentences, the whole Speech, Tongue or Language which we speak. These words therefore (which are the Parts of our Speech) are of several sorts.

The *English* hath the Common Eight which the *Latin* hath, viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

But there is another sort of words in An Article, *English* which the *Latin* hath not, and that

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that is an Article, *A, An* and *The*.

'Tis true, they are but few, but they are of very frequent use; such as will discover any stranger in the World from a natural *Englishman*; and such as I have seen many Children puzzled with, at their first making *Latin*.

They are in all these *Western* Languages, (though variously used in each) and the *Eastern* Tongues have their *Allophaticum*, and the *Greeks*, which answers one of ours: but neither of them are, or can be made in *Latin*, any otherwise then as they are included in the other words they belong to.

But the other Eight Parts of Speech are the same in *Latin* as they are in *English*; That which is a Noun in *English* is a Noun in *Latin*, and so of all the rest. But as for those things which belong to them, (as Numbers, Cases, Genders, Declensions, Conjugations, &c.) These are not always the same in both the Languages.

A Noun is the Name of any Thing or Person. And if the Noun signify the Substance of the thing, then it is called a Noun Substantive, as *a Book, Liber*, &c. But if it signify only some [Concrete] Quality belonging to that thing, then it is called a Noun Adjective; as *Good Bonus*, &c. When it is the proper Name of any Man, Woman, Countrey, or any other one particular thing, then they call it a Noun Substantive Proper, as *Edwardus Edward*, &c. But when it is such a Name as is Common to all of the same kind, then it is called a Noun Substantive Common; as *Homō a Man, Puer a Boy*, &c.

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A *Pronoun* is a little word which sup-  
plies the Place of a Noun: as when instead  
of naming my Name I say *I*, and in stead  
of naming your Name I say *You*, and in stead of na-  
ming his Name *He*, such a one, or such a one, &c.  
And as among the Nouns some were Substantive, and  
some were Adjective; so it is here among the Pro-  
nouns. For *Ego I*, *Tu thou*, *Sui of himself*, or of  
themselves, and *Quid what*, are Substantives; the  
rest (which will be mention'd anon) are *Adjectives*.

The *Verbs* are the principal words in all  
Languages whatsoever, and they are all those  
words, which (in the Dictionary) have to set  
before them, as *to be esse*, *to have habere*, *to sit sedere*,  
&c. When they have, or may have the Persons  
joyn'd with them, as *I am*, *Thou hast*, *He or she sits*,  
&c. Then they are called Verbs Personal: but  
when they have only *It* before them, then they are  
called Verbs Impersonal; as *It is est*, *It rains pluit*,  
&c.

*Participles* are words derived from  
Verbs, from whence they have some sig-  
nification of time, but in all other things  
do exactly agree with Nouns Adjectives: as from  
*amare to love*, comes *amans loving*, *amatus loved*,  
&c.

The *Adverbs* are to the Verbs, as Adjec-  
tives are to Substantives, i.e. they are (ge-  
nerally) joyn'd to the Verbs, to express  
some circumstance or quality, as *to write well*, *to speak*  
*softly*, &c. (In English they generally end in *-ly*.)

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The *Conjunctions* joyn Words and Sentences together; as *Both you and I*, *Conjunction*. *Either day or night*, *Neither Fish nor Flesh*, &c.

*Prepositions* are set before other words, either in Composition or Government of Case. Some are never set alone, but are alway joyn'd to other words, *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con* - and others are sometime set alone, and sometime compounded; as *contra* against, and *contradico* to gainsay, &c. Of their Government hereafter.

The *Interjections* are those words that express some sudden affection of Interjection. the Mind; as *O!* *Alas*, *Eheu!* &c.

These General things of the Eight Parts of Speech are Common to both Languages. But there are many Accidents or Things belonging to them, which are not the same in both.

Nouns Substantive, or the Names of Things themselves, (on which their Numbers, Qualities, and every thing else in a Sentence doth depend) as also the Pronoun-Substantives (which are put in stead of the Nouns) and the Verbs, these have two Numbers both in *English* and *Latin*. When we speak of one single thing, that's the singular number, as *unus lapis*, one stone; but when we speak of more then one, 'tis put in the Plural Number, as *plures lapides*, more stones.

In *English* the Plural Number is generally formed from the Singular, by adding thereto *s*, as *one hand*,

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two hands, &c. With no more Syllables then were in the Singular. But when the Singular Number ends in *-se*, *-ze*, *-r*, *-sh*, or the soft *-ce*, *-ge*, and *-ch*, the *s* that is added cannot be heard in the sound, except it make another entire syllable. And therefore after *x*, *sh*, and *ch*, it hath also *an* added with it, as *Fox-an*, *Rush-es*, *Church-es*, &c.

Some words keep their old Dutch Plural in *-en*, as *Oxen*, *Chicken*, *Men*, *Women*, *Brethren*, *Children*. *Cow* makes *Kine*, and *Sow* *Swine*. *House* makes *Houses* and *Housen* both. *Mouse*, *Louse*, *Foot*, *Goose*, *Tooth*, make in the Plural *Mice*, *Lice*, *Feet*, *Geese*, *Teeth*. A *Sheep* (or *Mutton*) is the same in the Plural; but a *Ship* (at sea) makes *Ships*. *Hose* is both singular and plural; and so is *Fish*, which also makes *Fishes*. *F* in the singular is often turned into *V* in the Plural: as *Wife*, *Knife*, *Life*, *Leaf*, *Sheaf*, *Self*, *Shelf*, *Staff*, *Helf*, *Calf*, *Wolfe*, make in the Plural *Wives*, *Knives*, &c. yet this is not always. For we say in the Plural Number *Sarves*, *Dwarves*, *Wharves*, *Griefs*, *Reproofs*, *Strifes*, *Mischiefs*, *Reliefs*, *Handkerchiefs*, *Hoofs*, *Roofs*, *Scuffs*, *Skiffs*, *Sheriffs*, *Pluffs*, *Muffs*, *Ruffs*, *Cluffs*, &c.

Thus the English words are made Plural by adding generally an *s*, and sometimes an *n*. But the Latin Plurals are various, and cannot be known but by the Five Declensions, to be spoken of hereafter.

Sometimes we meet with Plural Adjectives put substantively: as *Goods* (for good things) *Blacks* (for Black-Moors, Colours,) &c. *Riches* is not a word of the Plural, but Singular Number, from the French *Richesse*

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*Riches*: however Custom play the Tyrant

The *Pronouns* are irregular in all Languages; and will be best learnt, by seeing them together in their proper place: As also the Verbs.

And beside these, no other word in *English* hath any Plural Number different from the Singular. But in *Latin* all their *Adjectives* and *Participles* have a Plural Number distinct from the Singular.

This is the Difference and Agreement of the two Languages in point of Number.

The next thing to be considered is the Cases.

The word as it is plainly set down in the *Cases*. *Dictionary*, is the Nominative Case; and beside that, there is but one more in *English*, viz. the Genitive; and that only in Substantives and Pronouns, but not in Adjectives and Participles, as it is in *Latin*.

This *Genitive* in *English* is formed from the Nominative, by adding either *-s* or *-es* (as was said before) both to the Singular and Plural Number: as *St. Mary's Church*, *the Children's Bread*, *the Church's Peace*, &c. In this we agree exactly with the *Dutch*, who say [*Peter's book*], as well as we; but [*Peter his book*] is neither *Dutch* nor *English*. And though we render it sometime by the Preposition *of* (as they do by *van*) which is equivalent to a Genitive Case, yet that is not properly a Genitive Case, because the Case is an altering the Termination or ending of a word.

But beside this Nominative and Genitive, there

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are in *Latin* four Cases more, which are called, *The Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.* Yet all words in *Latin* are not formed into these Cases alike, but after five several ways, which are called the five Declensions of Nouns Substantive.

The Examples in the Common Grammar are, 1. *Musa.* 2. *Magister & Regnum.* 3. *Lapis.* 4. *Momus.* 5. *Meridies.* But in the second Declension, in stead of *Magister*, *Dominus* had been a better example, because the most usual Termination. In the fourth *Fructus*, or some other word of the Masculine Gender, because the Feminines are but few: And in the fifth *facies*, or some other entire Feminine; because there are no Masculines but *Meridies* and *Dies*, and *Meridies* wanting the Plural Number. If you ask how you shall know what Declension any Noun belongs to, I answer, Not by the Nominative, but by the ending of the Genitive Case singular or plural, which is always exprest in the Dictionary. And though the *English* have no proper Cases, yet we commonly Answer the Cases thus;

The Nominative and Accusative have no signs to distinguish them, only one comes before the Verb, and the other follows it. The Genitive has *of* before it, the Dative *to* or *for*, the Vocative *O*, the Ablative *in*, *with*, or *than*, &c.

Adjectives also are declin'd, but not exactly like the Substantives. For if (in the Dictionary) they have three Terminations, they are declin'd throughout like *Bonus*; if they

have

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have two, like *Tristis*: if but one, like *Felix*.

But beside the declining, Adjectives are also compared. And here we shall fall in Compar. with the *English* again. For though our Adjectives in *English* are not declined, yet they are compared, as the *Latin* are; that is, two several ways, either by Signs or by Terminations.

The Signs in *English* are *more* and *most*, in *Latin* *magis* and *maxime*; as, pious *pius*, more pious *magis pius*, most pious *maxime pius*. And thus all *Latin* words are compared which have a Vowel (*e, i, or u*) before *-us*.

The Terminations in *English* are *-er* and *-est*. In *Latin* the Comparative (which in respect of some other, raises the signification of his Positive, which sets down the Quality absolutely) ends in *-or* and *-us*, as, from *durus* hard, is formed *durior* and *durius* harder, Gen. *durioris*, &c. The Superlative (which exceeds the Positive in the highest degree) ends either in *-limus*, *-rimus* or *-simus*. In *-limus* there are but three, as from *facilis* easie, *humilis* low, *similis* like, comes *facillimus*, *humillimus*, *simillimus*, easiest, lowest, likest, or most easie, &c. In *-rimus* are all those whose Positives end in *-er*, as from *pulcher* fair, *pulcherrimus* fairest. In *-simus* are all the rest, as *durissimus* hardest, *utilissimus* most useful, &c.

In the declining of Adjectives, you may wonder, perhaps, at so many several Terminations in one and the same Case; but the meaning is this.

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The Adjectives do not signifie the things themselves, but only some Qualities or Accidents that belong to those things. And as those Qualities cannot be of themselves, without being in those things; so they are never set alone by themselves, but are always joyn'd with the Substantives, which signifie the substance of those things in which the Qualities are. And as they are always set together, so they must also agree together. The Adjectives must always be put in the same Case, Gender and Number, as the Substantives are. Now to put them in the same Case and Number, is an easie thing; for they are no more but the very same as were in the Substantives. But the several Terminations in the same Cases are to signifie their several Genders. For where you see three Terminations, the first is *Masculine*, the second *Feminine*, and the third is *Neuter*. Where there are two Terminations, the first is *Masculine* and *Feminine*, and the second is *Neuter*. Where there is but one Termination (in any case) that one Termination answers all three Genders.

And this is the reason why we must also learn to know the Genders of the Substantives. In *English* we have none, but in *Latin* there are those three mentioned before. For some are *Masculine*, some *Feminine*, and some are *Neuter*, i.e. neither one nor other.

Now this Gender of the Substantive is known several ways, either by their signification, termination, declension, or increase of the Genitive Case. And though some general Rules might be laid down at first,



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first, yet they would be very imperfect: and till the Judgements of Children are ripe enough to comprehend these things more fully, I think the best way is to consult the Dictionary, where the Gender of every word is set down with it.

The *Pronouns* (as was said before) are regular in both the Languages, and will best be learnt by a Collateral Comparing them together.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom. Ego I.	}	Nos we	}
Gen. Mei of me.		Nostrium of us.	
Dat. Mihi to me.		Nobis to us.	
Accus. Me me.		Nos us.	
Ablat. a Me from me.		a Nobis from us.	
Nom. & Voc. Tu thou.	}	Vos ye, you.	}
Genit. Tui of thee.		Vestrum of you.	
Dativ. Tibi to thee.		Vobis to you.	
Accus. Te thee.		Vos you.	
Ablat. a Te from thee.		a Vobis from you.	

*Singular and Plural.*  
*Genit. Sui of himself or themselves.*  
*Dat. Sibi To or for himself or themselves.*  
*Accus. & Ablat. Se himself or themselves.*

The *English* Nominatives *my self, themselves, &c.* are made in *Latin* by *Ipsē & Ipsi*: as, *Ego ipse, I my self, Nos ipse we our selves, Ille ipse he himself, Illi*

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ipſi they themſelves, Res ipſa the thing it ſelf.

The Genitives *mei, tui, ſui, noſtri* and *veſtri*, of *me*, &c. are ſeldom uſed either in *Latin* or *English*; but in ſtead thereof their Poſſeſſives, *meus* my (or mine) *tui* thy, *ſuus* his, (her or their) *noſter* our, *veſter* your; mine, thing, this'n (hers or theirs) ours, yours; are uſed in *English* when their Subſtantives are underſtood, as *This book is mine*, i.e. my book, &c. *His* and *Hers* are alſo made in *Latin* by the Genitive. Sing. of *Ille, Ipſe, Iſte, Hic* & *Is*; as *Illius, Ipſius, Iſtius, Huius* or *Ejus* *Liber* his or her book; and theirs by the Genitives Plur. *Illorum, Ipſorum, Iſtorum, Horum, Eorum* or *Earum*, &c.

*Quis*, who? *Quid*, what?

*Qui, quæ, quod*, which, (and ſometimes who or that) they make all in the Gen. *Cujus*. whole or whereof, (like *Ejus* his or thereof) Dat. *Cui*, whereto, to whom, or to what, &c.

*Ego* & *Nos* are the firſt Perſon,

*Tu* & *vos* are the ſecond;

*Ille*, and all other Nouns are the third.

The Conſideration of theſe things will tend to the Clearing the moſt difficult part of *Syntax*.

In *Latin* they divide the Verbs into four Verbs. ſorts, *Active, Paſſive, Neuter*, and *Deponent*.

The *Active* and *Neuters* end in *o*, the *Paſſive* and *Deponents* end in *or*: but the difference is this, A Verb *Active* ends in *o*, and by putting to *r* it may be made paſſive, as *amo* I love, *amor* I am loved: but a Verb *Neuter*, though it end in *o* like an active, yet cannot take *r* to make him paſſive; as  
from

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from *Curro* I run; there is no *Curro* I am run, &c. And a Verb Deponent, though it end in *r* like a Passive, yet cannot put away *r* as a Passive may; as from *loquor* I speak, there is no *loquo*, &c. (*Sum*, I am, shall be consider'd by it self.)

We spake of the Numbers before, for in this particular the *English* and *Latin* both agree; as *Ille amat* he loves. Plur. *Illi amant* they love.

But besides the alteration that happens on the account of the Plural Number, the Verbs do suffer more alterations on several other accounts; as of Voices, Moods, Tenses, Persons and Conjugations.

The way as the Verbs in *a* are formed, is Voices: called the Active Voice, because most of the Verbs are active: and the way as the Verbs in *or* are formed, is called the Passive Voice, because most of those Verbs are Passive.

In *English* we have no Passive Voice, but make it up with the Verb *I am*, and the Passive Participle, as *I am loved*.

The Moods are the Manners of signifying.

The Indicative declares Demands or Doubts; as *I love, do I love?*

The Imperative Commands, Entreats, Exhorts or Permits; as *Let me love.*

The Subjunctive depends upon some other Verb in the same Sentence, with some Conjunction or indefinite between; as *he's mad, if he love.*

The Infinitive has commonly this Sign, *to, how, &c.*

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or to be, after other Verbs or Adjectives; as I desire to love, worthy to be loved.

The Verbs in *English* do suffer no alteration on these Accounts; only the personal Terminations -est and -eth are omitted; when the *Latin* use the Imperative Mood, and after some Conjunctions and Adverbs, which make the *Latin* be the Subjunctive Mood. The word *To* (which commonly expresses the *Latin* Infinitive) is often omitted, viz. after *do*, *will*, *shall*, *may*, *can*, and their pretertenses, *bid*, *would*, *should*, *might*, *could*, also *must*, *let*, *bid*, &c.

As for the Tenses or Times, the natural Tenses. and proper number is three (as it is in the Eastern Tongues) because all time is either past, present or to come. In *Greek* the number is encreased to eight or nine, in *Italian* to seven, in *French* and *Spanish* there are six. In *English* (as in *Dutch*) we have properly but two; but by the help of Auxiliary Verbs we make up as many as there are in *Latin*. But they might better be suited together (both for the turning of *Latin* into *English* and *English* into *Latin*) than they are in the common Types, as shall be seen anon.

When we spoke of the pronouns, there Persons. was mention made of the persons, which are three in both Numbers; *I*, *Thou*, *He*, (or *She*) for the Singular; *We*, *Ye*, and *They* for the plural.

And every one of these doth cause an alteration in the Terminations of the *Latin* Verbs: but in *English* there is no change at all made by any, save the

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the second Singular, and sometimes the third; as *thou lovest, he loveth or loves.* In all the rest the word is the same; as *I, we, ye, they--love; I, he, we, ye, they--loved, &c.*

The Conjugations are four; and they are the same in Verbs as the Declensions are in Nouns. But as there was no difference of Declensions in the *English* Nouns, so there is no difference of Conjugations in the *English* Verbs.

*Ben. Johnson* ('tis true) makes four Conjugations in *English*, to answer the *Latin* four: but in this particular the Grammarian was as bad, as the Poet was good. *Dr. Wallis* in the Preface to his *English Grammar*, speaking of him in particular and other *English* Grammarians, hath this passage; *Omnes enim, &c. i. e.* All of them forcing our *English* Tongue too much to the *Latin* Method, have delivered many useless precepts concerning the Cases, Genders and Declensions of Nouns, the Tenses, Moods and Conjugations of Verb, as also the Government of Nouns and Verbs, and other such like things, which our Language hath nothing at all to do with, &c.

But in *Latin* I say there are four Conjugations, or four several ways of forming their Verbs. And as the Declensions of Nouns are distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Case, so these four Conjugations are distinguished by the Vowel before *-re*, in the Infinitive Mood, which may be found in every *Latin* Dictionary. The first is like *amāre*, the second like *docēre*, the third like *lēgere*, the fourth like *audire*.

That

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That which occasioned their dividing the *English* Verbs into Conjugations, was the several Irregularities in the Preterimperfect Tense and the Passive Participle, and that which occasioned their dividing them into just so many, was to suit them to the *Latin*. Now, though we have properly but one, yet if that distinction into four would any ways assist us in the turning of *Latin* into *English*, or back again, it might have seem'd more tolerable; but because there is no Analogue at all between them, it would only breed the more confusion and obscurity. Yet the knowledge of these things will be of exceeding great use. For the Present Tense only, (or Infinitive Mood, which is all one) being plainly set down in the Dictionary, when children meet with these irregular words, they know not what to look.

English. Take notice therefore that the preterimperfect tense and the passive participle are regularly the same, and that the preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenses are made up of that participle (which usually ends in *-ed*) and the Auxiliary Verb, *I have, I had*: as, *I loved, I have loved, &c.* Of this sort there are about 1300. The Irregulars are hardly 200 in all.

When the Termination *-ed* is contracted Irreg. into *-d* or *-t*, it is commonly known by that Apostrophe, as *plac't* or *plac'd* for *placed, &c.*



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In some words whose present tense ends in *d* or *t*, the Preterimperfect tense and Participles are the same as the Present tense; and then the sense of the Place and auxiliary Verbs must distinguish them. 'Tis very probable they are Contractions of *-ea*, and so should be writ with a double *dd* or *tt*: as, *I have readd, sheadd, shreadd, spreadd, castt, hitt, knitt, hurtt, putt, shurt, sett, slitt, splitt, thrustt, weert, sweatt.*

But the greatest difficulty is in those that alter the Vowels also. They might be ranked under several Heads, but I have choien to set them Alphabetically; first, those that alter the Preterimperfect tense (the Passive Participle being the same therewith,) and then those that have a Passive Participle distinct therefrom.

#### T A B. I.

Present tense	Preter tense and Partic.	Present tense	Preter tense and Partic.
<i>Abide</i>	<i>abode</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>
<i>awake</i>	<i>awoke</i>	<i>Catch</i>	<i>Caught</i>
<i>Bend</i>	<i>Bent</i>	<i>creep</i>	<i>crept</i>
<i>unbend</i>	<i>unbent</i>	<i>Deal</i>	<i>Dealt</i>
<i>bereave</i>	<i>bereft</i>	<i>dig</i>	<i>dug</i>
<i>beseech</i>	<i>besought</i>	<i>dream</i>	<i>dreamt</i>
<i>bind</i>	<i>bound</i>	<i>dwell</i>	<i>dwelt</i>
<i>unbind</i>	<i>unbound</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Fed</i>
<i>underbind</i>	<i>underbound</i>	<i>feel</i>	<i>felt</i>
<i>bleed</i>	<i>bled</i>	<i>fetch</i>	<i>fer</i>
<i>breed</i>	<i>bred</i>	<i>fight</i>	<i>fought</i>
<i>bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>
		b 4	Present

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Present tense	Preter tense and Partic.	Present tense	Preter tense and Partic.
flee	fled	send	sent
fling	flung	shine	shone
Geld	Gelt	sit	sate
guild	guilt	sleep	lept
gird	girt	smell	smelt
undergird	undergirt	spell	spelt
grind	ground	spill	spilt
Hang	Hung	spend	spent
have	had	spin	spun
Behave	behaved	stand	stood
hear	heard	understand	understood
Keep	Kept	withstand	withstood
Lay	Laid	stick	stuck
lead	led	sting	stung
leave	left	sweep	swept
lend	lent	Teach	Taught
lose	lost	unteach	untaught
[loose	[loosed]	tell	told
Make	Made	foretel	foretold
mean	meant	think	thought
Own	Ought	bethink	bethought
Rend	rent	Weep	Wept
Say	Said	wind	wound
So Gain say		work	wrought
seek	sought	wring	wrung
sell	sold		

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TAB. II.

Pref.	Pret.	Part.	forſake	forſook	forſaken
Bear	B <sup>o</sup> re	Born	freeze	froze	frozen
So Forbear			Get	Got	Goten
begin	began	begun	So beget		
bid	bade	bidden	forget		
So Forbid			give	gave	given
beat	beatt	beaten	So forgive		
bite	bit	bitten	go	Went	Went
blow	blew	blown			gone
break	br <sup>a</sup> ke	broken	So forego		
Chide	Chid	Chidden	Undergo		
chooſe	choſe	choſen	grow	grew	grown
	cleave	cleft	So overgrow		
cleave	cleft	ſloven	Help	Helped	Holpen
	clove		hew	bewed	hewn
come	came	com <sup>n</sup>	hide	hid	hidden
So become			hold	held	holden
Overcome			So behold		
crow	crew	crowed	Uphold		
Dare	Durſt	Dared	Withhold		
do	did	done	Know	Knew	Known
So undo, &c.			So foreknow		
draw	drew	drawn	Lie	Lay	Lien
So withdraw			Mow	Mow'd	Mown
drink	drank	drunk	Ride	Rid	Ridden
drive	drove	driven		Rode	
Eat	Ate	Eaten	ring	rang	rung
fall	fell	fallen	riſe	roſe	riſen
So befall.			So arie		
fly	flew	flown	run	ran	runn
					So

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Pref.	Pret.	Part.	Pref.	Pret.	Part.
So outrun.			stink	stank	stunk
See	Saw	Seen	stride	strid	stridden
So foresee			strike	strook	stricken
Oversee			spit	spat	spitten
seeth	sod	sodden	strive	strove	striven
shake	shook	shaken	swear	swore	sworn
shear	shore	shorn	So For swear.		
shew	shew'd	shewn	swell	sweld	swoln
shoot	shot	shot	swing	swang	swung
		shotten	swim	swam	swum
So overshoot			Take	Took	Taken
shrink	shrank	shrunk	So betake, mistake,		
sink	sank	sunk	overtake, undertake.		
slay	slew	slain	tear	tare	torn
slide	slid	slidden	thrive	throve	thriven
So back slide			throw	threw	thrown
sling	slang	slung	So overthrow		
smite	smote	smitten	tread	trod	trodden
snow	snew	snow'd	Win	Wan	Won
sow	sowed	sown	wear	wore	worn
speak	spake	spoken	weave	wove	woven
So bespeak			So Interweave.		
spring	sprang	sprung	write	writ	
steal	stole	stolen		wrote	written

Before any Verb can be entirely for-  
 Auxiliaries med, it is requisite to say something of  
 the English Auxiliaries; because (as  
 was said before) we have but two distinct Tenses,  
 and

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and all the rest are made up of them. They are these.

{ Pres. Sing. *I do, thou dost, he doth.* Pl. *We, Ye, They do.*

{ Preterimp. *I did, thou didst, he did.* Pl. *We, ye, they did*

{ Sing. *I have, thou hast, he hath;* Pl. *We, ye, they have.*

{ Preter. *I had, thou hadst, he had;* Pl. *We, ye, they had.*

{ Sing. *I shall, thou shalt, he shall;* Pl. *We, ye, they shall.*

{ Pret. *I should, thou shouldst, he should;* Pl. *we, ye, they*  
(*should.*)

{ Sing. *I will, thou wilt, he will;* Pl. *We, ye, they will.*

{ Pret. *I would, thou wouldst, he would;* Pl. *We, ye, they*  
(*would.*)

The Preterimperfect Tenses *should* and *Should* *would* are most commonly made by particular Verbs *Deberem & Vellem*: but when *Would.* they are used as Auxiliaries (which is but seldom) they make the following Verb to be put in the same (*i. e.* the Preterimperfect) Tense of the Subjunctive Mood.

The rest are seldom made by particular Verbs, but are only Signes that the following Verb is to be of such or such a Tense, *viz.* *I do*, of the Present; and *I did*, of the Preterimperfect tense. So that in *English* the Verbs have a double form

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**Pres.** *I love, or I do love, I loved or I did love:* the difference is, that *I do* and *I did love*, have a greater emphasis on them than *I love* and *I loved*.

Sometimes *have* and *had* are particular Verbs (*viz.* when they denote possession, and **Have.** have a Noun following of them) and are **Had.** made by *habeo* and *habui*, &c: but when they are joyn'd with any Verb, they are then Auxiliaries, and put that other Verb in the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenses.

*Shall* and *Will* are Signs of the Future **Shall.** Tense: but yet when *Will* is more then ordi- **Will.** narily emphatical, and signifies to desire greatly; then it is made by *Volo* or some other particular Verb.

The present tense *may* and the preterim- **May.** perfect *might*, are sometimes Signs of those **Might.** Subjunctive tenses, and sometimes made by particular Verbs, as *Licet*, *licuit*, &c.

The pres. *can*, and its preter *could*, are sel- **Can.** dom or never Signs, but are generally made **Could.** by *possum*, *potui*, &c.

But the most usual and useful of these **Am.** Auxiliarie Verbs, is that which they call the Verb Substantive, *I am.* 'Tis irregular enough; as it often happens, that those things which are most vulgar, are most irregular.

**Indic. Pres.** *fin.* *I am, thou art, he is; Pl. We, ye, they are,*  
**Preterimp.** *I was, thou wast, he was; Pl. We, ye, they were,*  
**Preterperf.** *I have been, thou hast been, &c.*  
**Preterplup.** *I had been, thou hadst been, &c.*



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**Full** I will or shall be, thou wilt or shall be, he will or shall be.  
**Pl.** We shall or will be, ye & they will or shall be.

[So that in the same sense as we say I or we shall, in the same sense we say thou wilt, he, ye, they will. And in the same sense as we say I or we will, in the same sense we say, thou shalt, he, ye, they shall. Because, as in the first Person (Sing. and Plur.) shall doth barely foretel, and will doth promise or threaten, to wit the contrary, in the second and third Persons, shall doth promise and threaten, & will doth barely foretel.]

**Imper.** Let me be, be thou, let him be;

**Pl.** Let us be, be ye, let them be.

**Subj.** If I be, if thou be'st, if he be, &c.

**Imperfect.** If I were, if thou wert, if he were, &c.

And so after *That*, *Although*, *Whether*, and (*it may be*) at some other times. The rest of the Tenses are the same as in the *Indicative*.

**Infinitive.** To be. **Pret.** To have been. **Part. Being.**

When this Verb is a Verb Substantive,

'tis rendred in *Latin* by *Sum* all along, *Thou* is *es* except *Being*, which is either borrowed from *existo*, or is not made at all. (Of this more hereafter.) When 'tis an Auxiliary, 'tis alway joyn'd with a participle, either active or passive; as I am reading lego, I am readd legor, I was reading legebam, I was readd legebar, &c. Every passive voice (as was said before,) is made of this Verb and the passive participle: but yet this Verb and passive participle are not alway to be made by a passive verb. For, as that and the active participle do express all tenses in the active voice, so that and the passive participle do often express the last three tenses in the same voice.

Ver

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You had an Example of the first before, *I am*, and *I was reading*, is the same as *I do*, and *I did read*, &c. and this happen out in Verbs Active as well as Neuter: the other happens only in Verbs Neuter, which never have any passive voice; as *We are agreed*, *Convenimus*, *They were set down*, *Consedere* for *Conse-derant*, *When they shall be set down*, *Cum con-se-derint*.

Take notice on the other hand, that Have for when the Latin Verb is a Deponent, *I am*, *I have*, *I had*, *I shall have*, is rendred by the Tenses of *Sum*; as *I have spoken*, *loquutus sum*, *I had spok n*, *loquutus eram*, *When I shall have spoken*, *cum loquutus fuero*: in stead of that improper (because unusual) English, *I am-I was-I shall or-having-spoken*.

These are the most material Observations concerning the Auxiliary Verbs. And any one that considers what has bin said, may of himself be able to suit the English and the Latin Verbs, a little better than in any common Types yet extant. I'll only put you in the way, and then pass on to what remains.

### Indicat.

*Lego*, *I read*, *I do read*, *I am reading*, &c.

N B. *Legebam* *I readd*, *I did read*, *I was reading*, &c

*Legi* *I readd*, *I have readd*, *I have been reading*, &c.

*Legeram* *I readd*, *I had readd*, *I had bin reading*, &c.

*Legam* *I shall or will read*, or *be reading*, &c.

Imper. *Let me read*, &c.

*Non lego*, *I read no*, *I do n't read*, *I am not reading*, &c.

*Legone*

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Legone? Do I read? Am I, [a] reading, &c.

Do not I, Do I not read?

Nonne lego?

Am not I, am I not reading? &c.

For a Close to this first (and most principal) part I shall adde the six Common Figures, which properly belong thereto.

A Letter or Syllable is added,

1. To the beginning of a word by the figure *Prosthesis*, as *sneeze* for *neeze*, &c.

2. To the middle, by *Epenthesis*, as *Abraham* for *Abram*, &c.

3. To the end, by *Paragoge*, as *Margin* for *Mar-*  
*gin*, &c.

A Letter or Syllable is taken away,

1. From the beginning of a word, by the Figure *Aphoresis*; as, *Dropsy* for *Hydropsy*, *'rest* for *arrest*, *'rise* for *arise*, *Squire* for *Esquire*, *'is*, *'was*, *'will*, for *it is*, &c. *'twixt* for *betwixt*, *let's* for *let us*, *for's* life for *his* life, *I'll*, *thou'll*, *he'll*, *wea'll*, *you'll*, *they'll*, for *I will*, *thou wilt*, &c. *I'm*, *thou'rt*, *hi's*, *there's*, *we're*, *you're*, *they're*, for *I am*, *thou art*, &c. *Hee'd* for *he would*, &c.

2. From the middle by *Syncope*, as *P'lace* for *Pa-*  
*lace*, *Baxtlemeu* for *Bartholomew*, *Dam'sel* for *Damo-*  
*sel*, *Ven'son* for *Venison*, *Eccliu* for *Ecclesiasticus*, *Dn't* for *do not*, *can't* for *cannot*; but *won't* for *will not* is rustical.

3. From the end, by *Apocope*; as *Ben.* for *Benji-*  
*min*, *th' other* for *the other*, *tho* for *though*, *y're* for *you*  
*are*,

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are, &c. I s' for I shall is very barbarous.

The mark that signifies the cutting off (in any of these places) is called *Apostrophe* or *Apostrophus*.

A larger Account of all our Abbreviations you'll have at the end of my Spelling Book, Printed for Peter Parker; These are the most material to our present purpose.

*For Mem'ries sake, take this Epitome;*

*To imitate the Learned Farnaby.*

*Prosthesis to th' beginning something puts:*

*From whence Aphæresis more often cuts.*

*Epenthesis to th' middle something puts:*

*And Syncope from thence more often cuts.*

*To th' ending Paragoge something puts:*

*From whence Apocope more often cuts.*

*In Latin.*

*Prosthesis apponit Capiti, Quod Aphæresis aufert.*

*Syncope de medio tollit, Quod Epenthesis infert.*

*Aufert Apocope sinem, Quem dat Paragoge.*

*Farn. Rhet.*

## PART II.

**P**Our Grammar was divided into *Ery*  
*Parts of* *Amologie* and *Syntaxie*, so again this *Syn*  
*Syntax.* *taxis* (or *Construction*) is divided into *Con*  
*cord* (or *Agreement*) and *Government*.

*Concord* *Concord* is either plain or figurative. In  
*plain.* the plain *Concord* these things are most re-  
markable.

1. All Nouns (both Substantive and Adjective) Pronouns and Participles which belong to the same thing, do all agree with one another in the same case: as, *Marcus Tullius Cicero* that eloquent ambitious Oratour; all these words belong to *Cicero*, and therefore must all be put in the same Case.

2. A Verb personal agrees with his Nominative Case in Number and Person. This Nominative Case is commonly the first word in any sentence. When the Order is at any time interrupted it may be found out, by asking *who* or *what* with the verb. That being known, there are but these two things to consider, the Number and the Person.

The Number is known by considering what was said before of forming the plural from the singular in *English*; and the Person, by remembring what was said in the Pronouns, viz. That all the words in the World are the third Person, except *Ego*, *Tu*, and their Plurals *Nos* & *Vos*, and the words that belong to them.

3. The Adjective (whether Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender and Number. These things have been ex-

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plain'd already; and there wants only practice to perfect the understanding of them.

In this Concord, there's one little word *Qui* which has hitherto caused abundance of trouble, and that is *Qui*. In the Common Accidence, the Rules concerning it are twenty four. I shall reduce them to a very few, and those very plain.

The Direction of Mr. *Walker* (and of others after him) is to teach Children how to make up all those words that are wont to be left out in any *English* sentence; and in particular, the word which should be repeated again after the Relative. For this Relative is in sense alway placed between two Substantives of the same kind, though the latter be frequently omitted in both Languages, and with this latter it must agree (whether it be exprest or no) in Case, Gender and Number. Now when *Qui* is which in *English*, the Substantive may tolerably (though not so properly) be repeated again; as, *There is no day in which [day] I do not plead, &c. Cic.* But when the *English* word is *who* or *that*, the word cannot be repeated again; as in that sentence, *This is the Pope, that made the Priest, that made the God, that made the World, and all things: Choak-Pear for the Pope.* And when a Pronoun goes before *which*, it can in no wise be repeated again, as *I which know best, &c.* Besides, when *he* or *they* go before *which*, the *Latin* words *ille* and *illi* are omitted, and *Qui* stands alone for both. Nay, the Relative it self is often omitted, as, *This is the Book I writ, i.e. which I writ.* So that their main Rule will very much fail us. The Printer has spoil'd Mr. *Vases* Rule, and made it utterly un-



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intelligible. Therefore, to explain it yet more, I say, that by repeating where the sense will bear it, by supplying it when omitted by asking the Question *who* or *what*? by variety of Examples, and a little of the Masters pains, the Judgement must be brought by degrees to discover the Antecedent, or the first of those two Substantives between which the Relative is alway supposed to be. When this Antecedent is found, the Number and Gender of the Relative is also found, (person is not a thing proper to *Qui*, but all words that belong to the personal Pronouns, are of the same person with them; as *I which say*, and *I Paul say*, *which* and *Paul* are both the first person because of *I*.) so that nothing of difficulty remains but the Case: and that will be as plain as the rest to those that consider that which follows.

The *Englishes* of *Qui* are *who*, *which*, The Case. *that*, *as*, and sometimes nothing, as was said before. *Who* makes in the Genit. *whose* (or rather *who's*) in the Accusat. *whom*; the Signes of the other Cases are obvious. In Common Discourse we often hear *who* for *whom*, but never read it in any worthy Author. That word's dispatch'd. The other three, (*which*, *that* and *as*) are both the Nominative and Accusative Case: the other Cases are known by Signes or Prepositions, either prefixt, as *of which*, &c. or suffixt (with a change of *wh*ich) as Gen. *whereof*. Dat. *whereto*, *whereunto*. Ablat. *wherein*, *whereby*, &c. so that all the difficulty is reduced to this, *viz.* to distinguish between the Nominative and the Accusative Case of *which* or *that*, (for *As* is but rarely used.) Be-

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cause, though in other words the Nominative comes before the Verb, and the Accusative follows it, yet here they both go before. But the Rule for distinction is plain enough express'd in our Common Grammar; viz.

When there comes no Nominative Case Rule, between the Relative and the [following] Verb, the Relative is the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *He is wretched that* [or *which*] *admires money*: but when there comes a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is such Case as the Verb governs (i.e. generally the Accusative) as, *He is happy that others harms make wary*.

This is the plain Concord, the Figurative Concord follows,

figurat. 1. By the Figure *Ellipsis*, the Nominative *Ege, Tu, Ille, Nos, Vos, Illi*, and *Homines* are frequently omitted; but not in English.

2. By the Figure *Enallage*, an Infinitive Mood, an adverb or part of a sentence may be the Nominative Case to a Verb, or the Substantive to an Adjective,

This is Common to us both.

By this Figure, Adjectives are put Substantively: and Nouns of Multitude singular are sometime joyn'd to Verbs or Adjectives plural.

3. By the Figure *Syllepsis*, two or more Nom. Sing. with a Conjunct. between them have usually a verb plural; and two such Substantives have an Adject. plural, which agree with the most worthy Person and Gender. But in things without life the Adjective is Neuter. These things are also common to us both.

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So much for Concord.

The other part of *Syntaxis* is Govern<sup>ment</sup>, which is to shew, how the dependence of one word upon another causes it to be put in such or such a Case. This dependence is the same in all Languages, because it is contain'd in the nature of the things; but the Alteration caused upon that account is not the same. For in some Languages the word that govern<sup>ment</sup> is changed, but in most the word governed. Hitherto belongs much that was said in the first part of Grammar; from whence must be remembred, how in *English* we answer all the *Latin* Cases.

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After *dignor*, *dignus*, *indignus*, *opus* & *usus*, 'tis a sign of an Ablative case.

After words of fullness or emptiness, praise and dispraise, 'tis a sign of a Genitive or an Ablative.

Sometimes it is part of another word; as, to ask counsel of *Consulo*, what manner of *Qualis*, of late *Nuper*, of set purpose *cogitato*, of ones own accord, *ultra*, of mine *meus*, &c.

Secondly, *interest* and *refert* it concerns, govern a Genitive without this sign (though it may be resolved thereby, as, it is the concerning of) except these particular accusatives, *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, *cujus*, (to agree with *negotia* understood) after *interest*; and *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, &c. in the Ablat. case after *refert*, to agree with the substantive *re* in composition.

*Reminiscor*, *obliscor*, *memini*, have a Gen. or an Accus. though this also may be resolved by *of*, as *I am mindful of*, &c.

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*Satago* I mind, *misereor*, *misereor*, *miseret*, *miserescit* me I pity, have a Gen. without any sign; though they may be resolved by one, as, *I am busie about*, *I have pity upon*, &c.

So Adverbs of Time and Place; as *pridie ejus diei*, &c. 3. Schioppin's Rule for the Dative is, that every Dat. case is put acquisitively: that is, Dative case, (to our purpose) to and for the use, benefit or damage of another, are signs of a Dat. case.

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plain'd already; and there wants only practice to perfect the understanding of them.

In this Concord, there's one little word *Qui* which has hitherto caused abundance of trouble, and that is *Qui*. In the Common Accidence, the Rules concerning it are twenty four. I shall reduce them to a very few, and those very plain.

The Direction of Mr. *Walker* (and of others after him) is to teach Children how to make up all those words that are wont to be left out in any *English* sentence; and in particular, the word which should be repeated again after the Relative. For this Relative is in sense alway placed between two Substantives of the same kind, though the latter be frequently omitted in both Languages, and with this latter it must agree (whether it be exprest or no) in Case, Gender and Number. Now when *Qui* is *which* in *English*, the Substantive may tolerably (though not so properly) be repeated again; as, *There is no day in which [day] I do not plead, &c. Cic.* But when the *English* word is *who* or *that*, the word cannot be repeated again; as in that sentence, *This is the Pope, that made the Priest, that made the God, that made the World, and all things: Choak-Pear for the Pope.* And when a Pronoun goes before *which*, it can in no wise be repeated again, as *I which know best, &c.* Besides, when *he* or *they* go before *which*, the Latin words *ille* and *illi* are omitted. and *Qui* stands alone for both. Nay, the Relative it self is often omitted, as, *This is the Book I writ, i.e. which I writ.* So that their main Rule will very much fail us. The Printer has spoil'd Mr. *Vases* Rule, and made it utterly un-



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intelligible. Therefore, to explain it yet more, I say, that by repeating where the sense will bear it, by supplying it when omitted by asking the Question *who* or *what*? by variety of Examples, and a little of the Masters pains, the Judgement must be brought by degrees to discover the Antecedent, or the first of those two Substantives between which the Relative is always supposed to be. When this Antecedent is found, the Number and Gender of the Relative is also found. (person is not a thing proper to *Qui*, but all words that belong to the personal Pronouns, are of the same person with them; as *I which say*, and *I Paul say*, *which* and *Paul* are both the first person because of *I*.) so that nothing of difficulty remains but the Case: and that will be as plain as the rest to those that consider that which follows,

The *Englises* of *Qui* are *who*, *which*, The Case. *that*, *as*, and sometimes nothing, as was said before. *Who* makes in the Genit. *whose* (or rather *who's*) in the Accusat. *whom*; the Signs of the other Cases are obvious. In Common Discourse we often hear *who* for *whom*, but never read it in any worthy Author. That word's disparch'd. The other three, (*which*, *that* and *as*) are both the Nominative and Accusative Case: the other Cases are known by Signs or Prepositions, either prefixt, as *of which*, &c. or suffixt (with a change of *which*) as Gen. *whereof*. Dat. *whereto*, *whereunto*. Ablat. *wherein*, *whereby*, &c. so that all the difficulty is reduced to this. *viz.* to distinguish between the Nominative and the Accusative Case of *which* or *that*, (for *As* is but rarely used.) Be-

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cause, though in other words the Nominative comes before the Verb, and the Accusative follows it, yet here they both go before. But the Rule for distinction is plain enough express'd in our Common Grammar; *viz.*

When there comes no Nominative Case Rule, between the Relative and the [following]

Verb, the Relative is the Nominative Case to the Verb; *es, He is wretched that [or which] admires money*: but when there comes a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is such Case as the Verb governs (*i.e.* generally the Accusative) as, *He is happy that others harms make wary.*

This is the plain Concord, the Figurative Concord follows,

figurat. 1. By the Figure *Ellipsis*, the Nominative *Ego, Tu, Ille, Nos, Vos, Illi,* and *Homines* are frequently omitted; but not in English.

2. By the Figure *Enallage*, an Infinitive Mood, an adverb or part of a sentence may be the Nominative Case to a Verb, or the Substantive to an Adjective,

This is Common to us both.

By this Figure, Adjectives are put Substantively: and Nouns of Multitude singular are sometime joyn'd to Verbs or Adjectives plural.

3. By the Figure *Syllepsis*, two or more Nom. Sing. with a Conjunct. between them have usually a verb plural; and two such Substantives have an Adject. plural which agree with the most worthy Person and Gender. But in things without life the Adjective is Neuter. These things are also common to us both.

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And hee again we are to consider (as before) first, when these signs are otherwise made; and secondly, when the Dative Case has other or no signes at all.

First, *T* after *attinet, spectat, pertinet, provo- To:  
co, laceſſus, invito, hortor,* and words of motion, as *ambulo, accedo, venio, tollo, descensus, prae-  
ceps, proclivis, pronus, &c.* is made by *ad*.

Sometimes it signifies concerning and is made by *de* or *ad*.

Sometime 'tis the same as according to, and is made by *secundum* or *ad*.

Sometimes 'tis the same as in comparison of, and is made by *pro*.

Sometimes it is put for towards, and is made by *in, erga, &c.*

Sometime for with or before, as *apud me queritur*.

Sometime it is part of another word, as *to day hodie, to come, futurus, &c.*

*For* (as well as *To*) hath various significations, and so is variously rendred in *Latin*; For, as may be seen at large in that excellent Treatise of *English Particles*. But as it is restrained in the Rule, for the use, benefit or damage of another, so it will seldome be made any otherwise than by the Dative Case, though sometimes indeed it will: as, *pro te molam*, I'll grind for you; so *tui gratia*, for your sake; *Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he laies out 12 Acres for every man; So *in pignus* for a pledge, *In usum* for the use, &c.

*Turpe est me non meminisse*, 'Tis a shame for me not to remember, &c.

This is the first sort of Exceptions from the Rule,

The second is, When the Dative Case is used without these Signs in *English*. 1. And



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1. And this happens out after certain Verbs and Adjectives that signifie profit, favour, help, and their Contraries; as, *commode, proficio, profum, incommode, noceo, officio, obsum, benedico, maledico, satisfacio, Auxilior, opem fero, opitular, iuvuenio, patrocino, medeor, faveo, gratular, parco, indulgeo, consulo, studeo, &c.*

2. Trust; as, *redo, fido, confido, fidem habeo, diffido, &c.*

4. Obeying, pleasing or resisting; as, *pareo, obedio, obsequor, obtempero, morem gero, servio, famulor, ancillor, velificor, blandior, adulator, assentor, palpo, placeo, displiceo, dolet, repugno, resisto, adversor, pugno, reluctor, &c.*

5. Giving, promising; owing, paying; as, *do, tribuo, largior, trado, suppedito, præbeo, commodo, promitto, polliceor, spondeo, nubo, debeo, solvo, &c.*

6. Threatning and anger; as, *minor, minitor, interminor, Irascor, indignor, offendor, succensco, &c.*

7. Commanding, perswading and shewing; as, *impero, jubeo, præcipio, dominor, mando, suadeo, persuadeco, nuncio, renuncio, recuso, dico, monstro, indico, narro, ostendo, respondendo, &c.*

8. Taking away and difference; as *Absum, adimo, aufero, eximo, demo, rapio, diripio, eripio, surripio, detraho, tollo, arceo, defendo, pello, dissideo, differo, discrepo, disto, dissensio, discedo, &c.*

9. Lastly some (but not all) compounded with those prepositions *præ, ad, &c.*

But to seperate these, will require more time than at present I have. *Est vel suppetit mihi*, is a peculiar phrase. This Catalogue perhaps is not absolute yet much cannot be wanting, and I hope ere long to have it more compleat.

4. The Acculative Case either follows  
The Accu- a Verb. (or Verbal word;) or else is  
lative Cas- governed of prepositions serving to the  
Accusative Case. These

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These Verbs will happen to be of all sorts: Sometimes Passive, as *I am taught Grammar*, and this is when their Actives will have two Accus. Cases: sometimes Neuter, See the Catalogue in the *Oxford Grammar*, P. 43. And sometimes Deponents, *ibid*. For as Actives are sometimes taken absolutely without any Case, so Neuters, Deponents and Passives are sometimes taken Actively as may there be seen at large. But that which naturally and most commonly governs an Accus. is a Verb Active and they that govern any other, are particularly mention'd under the several Cases.

The Prepositions that govern an Accusat. Preposit. Case are Enumerated in all Grammars, Mr. Farnaby has comprised them in four verses thus,

*Ad penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra,  
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus & intra,  
Ultra, post, prater, propter, prope, pone, secundum,  
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra.*

Some of these Prepositions are wont to be omitted in Latin.

*Ad*: as, *Eo Londinum*, I go to London, &c.

*Circa*: as, *Homo id ætatis*, a man of (or about) that Age. Sometimes in Latin and in English too: as,

*Latus* [id] *quinque pedes*, [for] five foot broad, &c.  
*Pridie* [ante] *Calendas*, The day-before [before] the Calends.

*Multos abhinc* [ante] *annos*, (Before) many years ago,  
*Vixit* [per] *centum annos*, He liv'd [for] 100 years, &c.

See the various Significations of the Latin Prepositions, at the end of Mr. *Hughes's* Vocabulary.

5. When we call or speak to any one we use the Vocative case, and that absolutely, without being govern'd of any thing else. It is sometimes joyn'd

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joyn'd with O (or some other Interjection) but is not govern'd of them. For Interjections govern no cases; and are oft n joyn'd with Nominatives and Accusatives, which depend upon something else understood.

6. Every Ablative case is governed of a Pre- The Ab-  
position serving to that Case. These are com- lar. case.  
prized in two Verses by Mr. *Hughes* in his foresaid Voca-  
bulary.

*Ab, (ab & a) sic absque palam, de(ex, e,) sine, coram,  
Cum, pro, prae, tenus, & plurali cum Genitivo.*

Here also take in those that govern both.

*Hunc, super, in, subter, sub, clam, Quantumque requirunt.*

When they govern one, and when the other case, is sufficiently explain'd in the same Vocabulary, and almost all Grammars. Our principal business here, is to consider which of them are omitted in *Latin*, when they are express'd in *English*. For upon the knowledge and consideration of this doth very much depend.

Preposit. *A, ab: a; Aegypto remeans, passing from  
understood. or by Egypt, &c.*

*A, ab, cum: a, culpa pallescere, to look pale with guilt;  
Ense perforatus, run through with a sword, odii prosequi,  
to pursue with hatred, &c. to hate, &c.*

*A, prae: as, sesquipede altior, higher by a foot and  
half, doctior ceteris, more learned than the rest &c.*

*De, ex: as, plenus vine; full of wine; Tauro sacrificare,  
to sacrifice with a Bull; Victitare lolie, to live upon daniel;  
Vescor carnibus, I feed upon flesh; Nitro hasta, I lean  
on a spear; Virtute clarus, famous for valour; so after nas-  
cor, natus, creor, creatus, satus, prior, ortus, oriundus, edi-  
tus, dignus, &c.*

*In: as loco Paternis, in lieu (or stead) of a father, Pri-  
ma luce, by break of day; omnibus horis, at all times; decit*

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*Carthagine*, he dwells in (or at) *Carthage*, &c. When these Names of Places are the first or second Declension and Sing Numb. they are put in the Gen case, which is the latter of two Substant. *in* and *urbe* being both understood as *Roma* in or at *Rome*, for *in urbe Roma*, &c. *Domo me contineo*, I keep at home or in the house. *Domi* (at home) is put for *in aedibus domi* (or *domus*) in the rooms of the house, or about the house. For *Aedes* in the Sing. Numb. is only a Church, Temple, or such a house as is all but one room; and *Aedes* in the Plural Numb. is such a house as is divided into rooms, floors, &c.

After some few Verbs that have an Ablat. case, there is no Preposition express'd in *English*; and according to the present use of the Prepositions, none are applicable to them (without being forced) in *Latin*. *Fungor*, I discharge; *fruo*, *potior*, I enjoy; *utor*, I use; *Careo*, *egeo*, *indigeo*, I want. These are all the Exceptions from the General Rule for the Ablat. case.

Now these Prepositions being so frequently omitted, gave occasion to our Common Grammar, to take notice of the other words that were express'd, as if the Ablative case were governed of them; supposing that method nearer the sense and capacity of children. But when two Substantives, or a Substant. with an Adject. (of any sort) were set alone, and nothing else did appear, which might give any shew of dependance; it was then called the Ablat. case absolute (as if it did depend upon nothing) though a Preposit. be then as plain'y understood as in any of the rest.

The turning such Phrases into *English*, shall be considered in another Treatise: the turning such *Englishes*, into *Latin* is the present business.

For though there be really no Ablat. case put absolute:

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lute, though they are always turn'd into a Nomin. in English, and though the strict Translation of them (without a *Periphrasis*) be very improper, yet because such things are sometimes met withal, they must of necessity be considered.

Examples of the Participle of the Pres. tense are very rare, yet some there are, *1 Ki. 2. 32. My father David not knowing thereof, Act. 28. 31. No man forbidding him, &c.* These are, in *Latin*) the Ablat case put absolute, because there is nothing in the sentence exprest, on which they do depend.

*Exists* the *Latin* word for *being*, between two Substant. is wont to be omitted, *Lu. 3. 1. Pontius Pilate being Governour of Judea, &c.*

When *being* is an Adverb, the same as *since* : *hæc*; when it is a Substant. the same as *essence*; when part of another word, as *my being there*, i.e. *my Presence*; and other Criticisms, are at large explain'd in *Walkers Particles*. But when it is joyn'd with a Participle or other Adject. which have nothing else in the sentence whereon they may depend; then only is it the Ablat case absolute; as *France being quiet, Cesar went into Italy, And Supper being ended, &c. Jo. 13 2.*

Sometimes the word *being* is omitted as well in English as Latin: as, *I intend, God-willing, to do so or so*; i.e. *God being willing: These things dispatched (i.e. being dispatched) I pass on to the next.*

To this Part of Grammar, which concerns Appendix. the directing of Nouns into their several Cases, they are wont to adde an Appendix of Time and Place, the Infinitive Mood, &c. Time and Place were comprehended in what was said of the Preposit. being understood. But besides the Infinitive Mood

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Some notice should have been taken of the others also.

The Fut. tense of the Indicat. is sometimes Imper. used instead of the Imper. and so may the Pres. tense of the Subjunct. at any time: as *videam*, *ut videam*, *sine videam*, *sine ut videam*, let me see. And in those Verbs whose pres. tense is not so much in use; they use the Preterperf. and Fut. tense of the Subjunct. for the imperat. as, *Noverint universi*, (sc. *homines*) know all men, or, Let all men know; because they say *Novi* (rather than *nosco*) for I know. So from *Odi* I hate, and *Cœpi* I begin; but *memini* I remember, hath also part of a proper Imperat. *Memento*--*tote* remember.

In the *Latin Grammar* there is a Chap. Subjunct. shewing what Adverbs and Conjunctions govern an Indicat. and what a Subjunct. Mood or either, and in what sense. Where it is worth observing, that it is not so much the Conjunction or Adverbs that put the Verb into the Subjunct. Mood, as it is the dependence upon some other Verb in the same sentence, as was said before: For in the beginning of Sentences they have an Indicat. Not this dependence is usually express'd by the *English* word *that*, to the end *that*, *ut*; because *that*, *quod*; seeing *that*, *cum*; so *that*, *dum* or *dummodo*; until *that*, *quoad*, *donec*; I asse that, *ne*, (so *ne* *Enclitic*) if so be *that*, *si*; O *that*, *ŏ si*; would to God *that*, *utinam*; how *that*, *quam*, *quemadmodum*, *ut*; &c.

There are also a parcel of other words not mentioned in the *Common Grammar*, which (after another Verb) govern a Subjunctive Mood. viz. when their sense is Indefinite and not Interrogative: as *cuius*, *quare*, *quomobrem*, why (not why?) *num*, *numquid*, whether [or no] *Quorsum*, *quo*, whither (to what end;) *ibi*, where: *unde*, whence: but not, if *eo*, *ibi*, or *inde* precede;



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*Quis* who, *quid* what (or *qui* & *quod* put for them.)

*Quantus* how much how great, (so *quantoper*;) *Qualis* of what kind: but not, if *tantus* or *calis* go before, expressed or understood.

*Quotus* which [in order or Number.] *Uter* which or whether [of the two.] Examples of these may be seen in a Little Treatise at the End of *Winchester-Philes*.

The Infinitive Mood is indifferently well distinguished by the *English* that is commonly given it as, to read *legere*, to be read *legi*. Therefore 'tis said the Infinit. is known by this sign *to* in *English*, and (for the *Latin*) when two Verbs come together without any Nom. &c. Yet the *English* and *Latin* have both Exceptions. For sometimes the sign *to* is omitted; and sometimes the Infinitive follows Nouns as well as Verbs; and sometime 'tis turn'd into a Gerund and a Supine.

*To* is omitted after these Verbs, *I may, can, dare, help, will, will not, had rather*; and sometime some other, as, *I perceive, see, make* (for *compel, &c.*) After *studium* desire or care, *tempus* time, *locus* room or place, &c. That which seems to be the Infinitive Mood, must be the Gerund in *-di*: as, *It is time to call, tempus est vocandi, &c.* It may also be made another way, but the Infinitive in this case is a Grecism not to be imitated.

The Supines are both used: the latter for the Passive Infinitive, after *dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, facilis, &c.* and the first for the Active, after Verbs or Participles that signify any kind of motion.

To use the Infinitive in this case, is a Grecism not to be imitated; but neither is it absolutely necessary to use the first Supine: for it may be variously rendred according to these Examples following.

*The Introduction*

*Ereptum Virginem.*  
*Erepturus Virginem.*  
*Ut eripiat Virginem.*  
*Venit Ad eripiendum Virginem.*  
*Ad eripiendam Virginem.*  
*Eripiendo Virginem causa.*  
*Eripienda Virginis gratia, &c.*

How any sentence may be varied (both in English and Latin) see Mr. Pools Practical Rhetorick,

The last thing observable in the Infin. Mood is. the turning away *Quod* or *ut* (that) and putting the following Verb in the Infin. and its Nomin. into an Accus. case: as, *Dico Rempublicam esse liberatam*, for *Dico quod Respublica est liberata*, I say that the Commonwealth is freed: *Jussit pecuniam omnem mergi*, for *Jussit ut pecunia omnis mergeretur*, He commanded all the money to be sunk, or- that all the money should be sunk. The last is plain and true, though the other be esteem'd more elegant. But 'tis Truth and Plainness that are chiefly aim'd at here, Elegance being to be had elsewhere. Our Phrase-books are many & sufficiently known. Mr. Walkers Works are exceeding useful. Comenius has an elegant Grammar and *Janua*. But Palates are as various as Complexions are. And for a Conclusion to these Syncretical Essays, I humbly recommend to Masters the Consideration of a Perfect English-Latin Dictionary. In saying Perfect I said enough, and need not mention all proper Names, all Terms of Art. all Phrases, Proverbs, Particles, Idioms &c. Which I think is as needful, and would be as useful as the greatest pains that are taken in Correcting the Latin Part;

TO THE

## R E A D E R.

THE  
HOLY HISTORY  
OF  
SCRIPTURE-WAR;  
Or, The Sacred  
ART MILITARIE.

**T**HIS Sacred  
History of Scri-  
pture-War does  
by many degrees sur-  
pass all others.

1. For their undoubted  
Truth in all and every  
thing therein delivered
2. For the Antiquity  
thereof, before all o-  
ther extant in the  
whole World.
3. For the great Autho-  
rity thereof, Divine  
and Heavenly.

SACER HISTORIA  
BELLUM SCRIP-  
TURALIS.

Sive,  
SACER ARS MILI-  
TARIS.

**H**IC Sacer Hi-  
storia Bel-  
lum Scriptu-  
ralis multus gradus  
omnis alius Præcello.

Ob indubitatus veritas  
in omnis & singulus  
res in ille traditus.

Ob Antiquitas is præ  
omnis alius extans in  
totus Mundus.

Ob magnus is Autho-  
ritas Divinus & Cœ-  
lestis.

A

4. For

4. For the short and  
pithy Relation.

5. For such admirable  
things as be therein  
Recorded, not else-  
where to be found;  
If withal, the certain-  
ty of such things be  
considered.

1. For Fame and Glory;  
What Valiant and  
Religious General is  
there that can be com-  
pared to Joshua, or  
with Shamgar, who  
slew six hundred men  
with an Oxe-Goad?  
Or Sampson, that slew  
one thousand with the  
Jaw-bone of an Ass?  
Or, with David the  
King for Wisdom and  
Piety?

2. Who amongst the Hea-  
then may compare with  
Davids Captains and  
Worthies, that like  
Adimo, slew in one  
Battel with his own  
hand three hundred  
men? who could break

4. Ob Curtus & Nervosus  
Narratio.

5. Ob Res tam miran-  
dus qui in is Recor-  
dor, non alibi inveni-  
endus. Si etiam cer-  
titudinis talis res con-  
sideror.

1. Ob Fama & Gloria:  
Quisnam strenuus &  
Pius Imperator sum,  
qui Assimilior pos-  
sum Jehoshua, vel  
Shamgar, qui sex-  
centi homo occido  
cum stimulus bos?  
vel Sampson, qui  
mille occido cum  
Maxilla Asinus? vel  
David Rex, pro Sa-  
pientia, Virtus, & Pi-  
etas?

2. Quis inter Gentes con-  
ferri possum cum  
Dux & Heros David  
qui Adimo instar oc-  
cido in unus præli-  
um, sua propria ma-  
nus Octingenti vir?  
Quis possum præ-  
thronor

through a whole Host  
of Armed Men, as  
did only three of Da-  
vids Worthies, to fetch  
some water for David  
to drink, whose wor-  
thy Acts are Record-  
ed in 2 Sam. 23. 1, 2.  
and in no History of  
Heathens or Christi-  
ans to be Parallel'd.

3. The Huge Armies set  
down.

The Army of Israel  
against Benjamin was  
four hundred thou-  
sand.

The Army of the Phi-  
listims, at one time was  
thirty thousand Cha-  
riots, six thousand  
Horsemen, and Foot-  
men as the sand for  
multitude,

Sauls first Host he le-  
vied against the Am-  
monites, was three  
hundred and thirty  
thousand.

Amaziah against E-  
dom had three hun-

rumpo totus Exerci-  
tus vir armatus, ita ut  
facio solus tres Heros  
David, ad petendum  
aqua David ut bibo?  
qui dignus Recordor  
factum in secundus  
Samuel caput vicesi-  
mus tertius, & pri-  
mus Samuel & unde-  
cimus.

3. Ingens Exercitus speci-  
ficatus.

Exercitus Israel con-  
tra Benjamin sum  
quadraginta mille.

Exercitus Philisti-  
anus unus tempus  
sum triginta mille  
Currus, sex mille E-  
ques, & pedes sicut  
Arena pro multi-  
tudo.

Primus Saulus Ex-  
ercitus contra Am-  
monita, contineo  
trecenties triginta  
mille.

Amazia contra E-  
dom congrego tre-  
dred

dred thousand.

Shishak King of Egypt came against Jeroboam with twelve hundred Chariots, sixty thousand Horsemen, and Footmen without number.

Jeroboam and Abijah had an Army of twelve hundred thousand at one time in the Field.

Zerah the Ethiopian came against Asa with a thousand thousand men, and Asa met him with five hundred thousand. So that there was that day in the Field, fifteen hundred and fourscore thousand men to fight.

Greater Armies no man ever read of.

The Incredible Slaughters in those days in one fought Field.

Gideon in his Wars slew of the Enemies

centies mille.

Shishac Rex Egyptus oppugno Rehoboam cum mille & ducenti Currus, sexagies mille Eques & Pedes innumerus.

Jeroboam & Abijah habeo Exercitus duodecies centeni mille simul in campus.

Zerah Ethiops oppugno Asa cum milles mille, & Asa is congressus sum cum Quingenties octo mille.

Adeo ut in ille dies in campus sum Quindicies centeni & Octogies mille Belans.

De largior Exercitus nemo unquam lego.

4. Caedes incredibilis in ille dies in unus praelium.

Gideon in praelium suus occido inimicus



one hundred and twenty thousand.

David slew fourty thousand Horsemen in the Syrian Host, with their Generals, and the men of seven hundred Chariots in one Battel.

Jeroboam lost five hundred thousand chosen men in his fightings against Abijah. Ahab slew of Benhadads Army one hundred thousand, besides twenty seven thousand that perished by the Fall of a Wall; And

Pekah King of Israel destroyed in one day of the men of Judah, one hundred and twenty thousand, and took Captive two hundred thousand Prisoners.

S. In regard of the most strange and unheard of Victories; some

centies viginti mille.

David occido quadraginta mille eques in exercitus Syriacus, una cum Imperator suus & vir etiam septingenti currus in unus prælium.

Jeroboam perdo quinquies centeni mille selectus Vir in Bellum contra Abijah.

Ahab occido exercitus Benhadad centies mille, præter vicies septem mille qui pereo casus Paries; Et

Pekah Rex Israel in unum dies interimo, vir Jehuda centies viginti mille & capio ducenti mille Captivus.

S. Respectus inusitatus & inauditus Victoria; aliquis mirabilis

miraculous, as when God set the sword of the enemies of his People against their own selves, to slaughter and kill one another; as he did the Midianites, and Amalekites, the Philistines, Moabites, Edomites and Ammonites, when they came against Judah.

To mention no more, but that levied Host of Israel, in number twelve thousand only, which went out against Midian, and slew five Kings, burnt all their Cities and goodly Castles with Fire, and took Prisoners thirty two thousand Persons, brought away for Booty and spoil, besides Jewels of Gold, Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Ear-Rings and Tablets, six hundred se-

mirabilis, ut cum Deus gladius inimicus populus suus contra seipse invertito, ad caedo & Jugulo sui invicem; ut facio cum Midianita, Hamalekita, Philistianus, Moabita, Edomans & Hammonita cum venio contra Juda.

Ut ulterius nihil dico præter numeratus Israel exercitus, numero tantum duodecies mille qui egredior contra Midianus, & occido quinque Rex, omnis Civitas incendio una cum turris, Captivus abduco triginties duo mille per sona, aufero ut præda & spoliū præter gemma aurium, torques, Armilla, annulus, Inauris, & Monile sexcenties septu-

venty five thousand  
sheep, seventy two  
thousand Beeves, and  
sixty thousand Asses;  
and yet lost not one  
man in obtaining this  
Victory.

6. To all which adde the  
number of the valiant  
and matchless men,  
not in any other Na-  
tion under Heaven to  
be found, so many as  
was there.

There came to David  
to make him King, at  
once one thousand  
two hundred twenty  
two Captains, and  
with them in number  
altogether three hun-  
dred thirty nine thou-  
sand three hundred,  
all Men of War; very  
many thousands of  
them commended to  
be famous, mighty  
Men of Valour, ex-  
pert in War, able to  
Rank, and to set the  
Battel in Array.

aginta Quinque mil-  
le ovis, septuagies  
duo mille Bos, &  
sexagies mille Asi-  
nus, & tamen ne  
unus homo perdo, hic  
victoria acquirō.

Qui omnis addo nu-  
merus strenuus &  
incomparabilis vir,  
non in ullus alius  
Gens sub Cœlum in-  
veniendus tot simul  
quot ibi.

Venit David ad fa-  
ciē Rex simul mil-  
lies ducenti viginti  
& duo dux &  
cum ille in numero  
simul tricenties tri-  
ginta novem mille  
& trecenti omnis  
Bellator, plurimus  
mille is laudatus fa-  
mosus esse immensus  
Virtus, expert Bel-  
lum doctus in disci-  
plina militaris & a-  
cies instruo.

Besides these, there were in valour Peerless, the thirty seven Worthies of David, with many other mighty men, such as could use both the right and the left hand, for hurling stones, and shooting Arrows out of a Bow, yea, Men of Might, fit for War, that could handle Shield and Buckler, whose Faces were like the Faces of Lions, and as swift as Roes upon the Mountains.

Afterwards, when David was settled, and Joab commanded to number the People throughout the twelve Tribes, besides Levi and Benjamin, there were found one million five hundred and seventy thousand men that drew sword.

Yea, and when that

Præter hic, sum virtus inæquatus triginta & septem Heros David cum multitus alius fortis, qui & dextra & sinistra possum utor vel lapidis mitto & calamis ex arcus mitto, imo homo fortitudo, idoneus bellum qui scutum possum, & clypeum exerceo, qui vultus Leo similis, & velox sum ut capreolus in mons

Postea cum stabilitus sum David, Joab mandatus sum ut numero populus per totus duodecim tribus, præter Levi & Benjamin, Millies mille & quingenties septuaginta homo qui gladius strin-

Imo & eum magnus  
great

great Kingdom was divided, yet could Abijah raise four hundred thousand of chosen men; And Aſa had an Army of five hundred and eighty thousand, all mighty Men of Valour.

And in the Reign of Jehosaphat was an Host of eleven hundred and sixty thousand men.

Lastly, the Nation was ever in Military Exercise, by reason of continual Wars at home or abroad; In the days of the Judges, Saul and David, after the Peaceable days of Solomon, Israel and Judah being divided, then began Wars, and almost Perpetual between the two Kingdoms, besides the Wars of foreign Enemies, un-

ille Regnum divisum, Abijah nihilominus quadragies mille selectus homo congrego possum omnis immensus virtus,

Et in dies Jehosaphat fuit Exercitus millies mille, & centies sexcenteni mille homo.

Denique, Gens iste semper Militia exerceo ob continuus bellatio vel internus vel exterraneus; In dies Judex, Saulus & David, post placidus Salomon dies, divisus Israel a Judah, tunc incipio Bellum & fere perpetuus inter duo Regnum, præter Bellum hostis exterraneus dum uterque regnum per-

till both Kingdomes  
perished, and were  
led away Captive.

eo & in Captivitas  
redactus sum,

*Lot is rescued by Abram, Melchize dec blesteth Abram*



GEN. XIV.  
The Battel of four  
Kings against Five,  
wherin Lot is taken  
Prisoner.

1. **I**N the days of Am-  
raphel King of

GEN. XIV.  
Bellum quatuor Rex  
contra quinque qui  
Lot abductor Capti-  
vus.

**I**N dies Amraphel Rex  
Schinar ; Ariochus  
of



of Shinar, Arioch  
King of Ellasar, Che-  
derlaomer King of  
Elam, and Tidal  
King of Nations:

2. These made War with  
Bera King of Sodom,  
and with Birscha  
King of Gomorrah,  
Shinab King of Ad-  
mah, and Shemeber  
King of Zeboim, and  
the King of Belah,  
which is Zoar.

3. All these were joyned  
together in the Vale  
of Siddim, which is  
the salt sea.

4. Twelve years they  
served Chederlaom-  
er, and in the thir-  
teenth year they re-  
belled.

5. And in the four-  
teenth year came  
Chederlaomer, and  
the Kings that were  
with him, and smote  
the Rephaims in Ash-  
teroth Karnaim, and  
the Zuzims in Ham,

Rex Ellasar, Ce-  
dorlaomerus Rex He-  
lam, & Tidhal Rex  
Gens:

2. Iste gero Bellum con-  
tra Berhus Rex  
Sodom, contra Ber-  
schans Rex Gomor-  
ra, Schinabus Rex  
Adma, & Schemebe-  
rus Rex Tzeboimi,  
Rexque Belabus qui  
dicitur Tzohar.

3. Annis hic jungo co-  
mum ad Vallis Siddomi,  
qui iam sum Mare  
salus.

4. Duodecim annus ser-  
viti Cedorlahome-  
rus, in decimus ter-  
tius annus rebello.

5. Et decimus quartus  
annus venio Cedorla-  
homerus & Rex qui  
sum cum ipse & per-  
cutio Rephaeus Hash-  
taroth Karnaimi,  
& Zuzans Hami,  
& Emanus ad Ki-  
and

and the Emims in  
Shaveh Kirlathaim.

6. And the Horites in  
their Mount Seir,  
unto El-Paran, which  
is by the Wilderness.

7. And they returned,  
and came to El-Mish-  
pat, which is Kadesh,  
and smote all the  
Countrey of the A-  
malekites, and also  
the Amorites that  
dwelt in Hazezon-  
Tamar.

8. And there went out  
the King of Sodom,  
and the King of Go-  
morrah, and the King  
of Admah, and the  
King of Zeboim,  
and the King of Bela,  
(the same is Zoar;)  
and they joyned bat-  
tel with them in the  
Vale of Siddim:

9. With Cedorlaomer  
the King of Elam,  
and with Tidal King  
of Nations, and Am-  
raphel King of Shi-

riathaiema.

6. *Horæus* quoque in  
Mons suus *Sehir* ad  
*Paran* qui juxta de-  
sertum sum.

7. Et revertor & venio ad  
*El-Mischpatus*, qui  
jam dicor *Kadesch*,  
& percutio totus  
Gens *Amalekita*, &  
etiam *Emoræus* qui  
habito in *Chaezat-  
zon-Thamar*.

8. Et procedo Rex *Sodom*,  
& Rex *Gomorrha*,  
& Rex *Admaha*, &  
Rex *Tzeboiimi*, &  
Rex *Belahus* (qui  
jam dicor *Tzohar*)  
& in eo is prælium  
in vallis *Siddimi*.

9. Contra *Cedorlahomerus*  
Rex *Helamus*, &  
*Tedhal* Rex Gens,  
& *Amraphelus* Rex  
*Schinar*, & *Ariochus*  
nar,

nar, and Arioch King  
of Ellasar, four Kings  
with five.

10. And the Vale of  
Siddim was full of  
Slime-Pits, and the  
Kings of Sodom and  
Gomorrha fled, and  
fell there; and they  
that remained, fled to  
the Mountain.

11. And they took all the  
Goods of Sodom and  
Gomorrha, and all  
their Victuals, and  
went their way.

12. And they took Lot,  
Abraham's Brothers  
son, (who dwelt in So-  
dom) and his Goods,  
and departed.

13. And there came one  
that had escaped, and  
told Abram the He-  
brew, for he dwelt in  
the Plain of Mamre.

14. The Amorite Bro-  
ther of Eshcol, and  
Brother of Anar: and  
these were Confede-  
rate with Abram.

Rex Ellasar, qua-  
tuor Rex contra  
quinque.

10 Vallis autem Siddimi  
plenus sum puteus  
bitumen, & Rex So-  
dom & Gomorrha fu-  
gio, & cado ibi, re-  
siduus autem profu-  
gio ad Mons.

11 Et accipio omnis Bo-  
num Sodom & Go-  
morrha & omnis  
commeatus & abeo.

12 Capió quoque Lot fi-  
lius frater Abramus  
(qui habito in So-  
dom) & facultates  
is & abeo.

13 Venio autem quidam  
qui evado, & narro  
Abramus Hebraus,  
habito enim in pla-  
nities Mamra.

14 Emoræus frater Esh-  
col, & frater Hana-  
rus, & hic sum fœde-  
ratus Abramus.

And

14. And when Abram heard that his Brother was taken Captive, he Armed his Trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan.

15. And he divided himself against them, he and his servants by night, and smote them, and pursued them unto Hoba, which is on the left hand of Damascus.

16. And he brought back all the Goods, and also brought back again his Brother Lot, and his Goods, and the Women also, & the People.

17. And the King of Sodom went out to meet Abram (after his return from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer, and the Kings that were with him,) at the valley of Scaveh, which is the Kings Dale.

14. Quum autem audio Abramus frater suus Captivus abducor Armavit instructus verna suus, natus in suus domus trecenti octodecim & persequor, ille Danis usque.

15. Et distribuo sui ut invado is noctu, ille cum servus suus, & cædo is & persequor is Choba usque, qui situs sum à sinistra Damascha.

16. Et reduco omnis facultas ille & etiam reduco frater suus Lot, cum facultas sua, Mulier etiam & Populus.

17. Et Rex Sodom egredior obviam Abram (post reditus suus à Cædes Cedorlahomerus, & Rex qui sum cum is) ad Vallis Schava, qui jam dicor Vallis Rex. And

17. And Melchizedek  
King of Salem  
brought forth Bread  
and Wine: and he  
was the Priest of the  
most High God.

18. And he blessed him  
and said, Blessed be  
Abram of the Most  
High God, Possessor  
of Heaven and Earth;  
And blessed be the  
Most High God,  
which hath delivered  
thine Enemies into  
thine hand: And he  
gave him Tithes of  
all.

17 Melchizedech autem  
Rex Schalem profero  
Panis & Vinum, &  
sum Sacerdos Deus  
excelsissimus.

18 19. Et benedico is &  
dico, Benedictus  
sum Abram Deus  
excelsissimus Posses-  
sor Cœlum & Terra.  
Et Benedictus Deus  
fortis excelsus, qui  
trado hostis tuus in  
manus tuus; & do is  
Decima de res om-  
nis,



GEN. XXXIV,

**A**ND Dinah the  
Daughter of Le-  
ah, which she bare  
unto Jacob, went out  
out to see the Daugh-  
ters of the Land,

And when Shechem  
the Son of Hamor

GEN. XXXIV,

**D**INA autem Filia  
Lea, qui pario Ja-  
hacobi, egredior ut  
specio Puella Regio  
iste.

Sed quum Schechem  
Filius Hamor Chir-  
the



the Hivite, Prince of  
the Countrey, saw her,  
he took her, and lay  
with her, and defiled  
her.

And Jacob heard that  
he had defiled Dinah  
his Daughter.

And Hamor the father  
of Shechem went on  
unto Jacob to com-  
mune with him.

And the Sons of Jacob,  
when they heard it,  
were grieved: and  
they were very wroth,  
because he had  
wrought folly in Is-  
rael.

And Hamor communed  
with them, saying, the  
soul of my son She-  
chem longeth for your  
Daughter; I pray  
you give her him to  
wife.

And the Sons of Jacob  
answered Shechem  
and Hamor his Fa-  
ther deceitfully, and  
said, we cannot

ræus, Princeps in is-  
regio, video is; ra-  
pio is, & consumbo  
cum is, & conarimo  
is.

Et Jacob audio Dina  
Filia sua viuiatus esse  
ab illo.

Chamor autem, Pater  
Shechemus, egredior  
ut alloquor Jaha-  
kobus.

Et Filius Jacob cum  
audio, dolore affe-  
ctus sum: & ac-  
census sum ille ira,  
quia stultitia facio in  
Israel.

Chamor itaque collo-  
quor cum is, dicens  
Filius meus Sheci-  
mus anima Filia ve-  
stra depereo; dare  
quæso ipsa uxor ille.

Filius autem Jacob  
respondeo Shechem  
& Chamor pater is  
fraudulenter, dicens  
non possum facio  
do

do this thing, to give  
our Daughter to one  
that is uncircumci-  
sed; for that were a  
reproach unto us. But  
in this will we consent  
unto you: If you will  
be as we be, that eve-  
ry Male of you be  
Circumcised.

And Hamor and She-  
chem his Son came  
unto the Gate of their  
City, and Communed  
with the Men of their  
City.

And unto Hamor and  
unto Shechem his  
Son, hearkned all  
that went out of the  
Gate of the City, and  
every Male was Cir-  
cumcised.

And it came to pass, on  
the third day, when  
they were sore, that  
two of the Sons of Ja-  
cob Simeon and Levi  
Dinah's Brethren,  
took each man his  
sword, and came upon

hæc res, de Filia no-  
stra vir non circum-  
cisus; hoc enim nos  
opprobrium sum.  
Sed hæc lex consen-  
tior vos si vos sum  
sicut nos ut omnis  
Mas inter tu sum  
circumcisus.

Abeo itaque Chamor &  
Schecem Filius is ad  
porta Civitas suus,  
& alloquor Cives  
suus.

Ausulto autem Chamor  
& Schecem filius is  
omnis egrediens e  
porta Civitas ille &  
circumcisus cum om-  
nis Mas.

Evenio autem tertius  
dies cum saucius sum  
ut duo filius Jahakob  
Schimeon & Levi,  
frater Dina capio  
quisque gladius su-  
us & invado urbs  
secure, & omnis  
mas

the City boldly, and  
slew all the Males.

And they slew Hamor  
and Shechem his Son  
with the edge of the  
sword,

And took Dinah out of  
Shechems house, and  
went out.

The sons of Jacob came  
upon the slain, and  
spoiled the City, be-  
cause they had defiled  
their Sister: they took  
their Sheep, and  
their Oxen, and their  
Asses, and that which  
was in the City, and  
that which was in the  
Field, and all their  
Wealth, and all their  
Little ones, and their  
Wives took they Cap-  
tive.

mas occido.

Chamor quoque & Sche-  
cem filius is acies gla-  
dius occido.

Et accipio Dina è do-  
mus Schecanus abeo.

Filius Iabakob super-  
venio eosque depre-  
dor civitas eo quod  
vitio foror ipse. Grex  
is, & Armentum is,  
& Animas is, & qui  
sum in civitas, & qui  
sum in agro armento  
& universus opes is,  
& omnis parvulus is  
uxorque is, captivus  
abduco.



## GEN. XXXIV,

**A**ND Dinah the  
Daughter of Le-  
ah, which she bare  
unto Jacob, went out  
out to see the Daugh-  
ters of the Land,

And when Shechem  
the Son of Hamor

## GEN. XXXIV,

**D**INA autem Filia  
Lea, qui pario Ja-  
hacob, egredior ut  
specio Puella Regio  
iste.

Sed quum Schechem  
Filius Hamor Chir-  
the

The Hivite, Prince of  
the Country, saw her,  
he took her, and lay  
with her, and defiled  
her.

And Jacob heard that  
his daughter Dinah  
was defiled.

And Hamor the father  
of Shechem went out  
unto Jacob to com-  
mune with him.

And the Sons of Jacob,  
when they heard it,  
were grieved: and  
they were very wroth,  
because he had  
wrought folly in Is-  
rael.

And Hamor communed  
with them, saying, the  
soul of my son She-  
chem longeth for your  
Daughter; I pray  
you give her him to  
wife.

And the Sons of Jacob  
answered Shechem  
and Hamor his Fa-  
ther deceitfully, and  
said, we cannot

raus, Princeps in is  
regio, video is; ra-  
pio is, & conuulso  
cum is, & conuulso  
is.

Et Jacobus audiens  
Filiam suam uirgine effe-  
cibilem.

Chamor autem, Pater  
Shechemus, egredior  
ut alloquor Jaha-  
kobum.

Et Filius Jacobus cum  
audio, dolore affe-  
ctus sum: & ac-  
census sum illi ira,  
quia itulit in Is-  
rael.

Chamor itaque collo-  
quor cum is, dicens  
Filius meus Sheci-  
mus anima Filia ve-  
stra depereo; dare  
quaeso ipsa uxor ille.

Filius autem Jacobus  
respondeo Shechem  
& Chamor pater is  
fraudulenter, dicens  
non possum facio  
do

do this thing, to give  
our Daughter to one  
that is Uncircumci-  
sed; for that were a  
reproach unto us. But  
in this will we consent  
unto you: If you will  
be as we be, that eve-  
ry Male of you be  
Circumcised.

And Hamor and She-  
chem his Son came  
unto the Gate of their  
City, and Communed  
with the Men of their  
City.

And unto Hamor and  
unto Shechem his  
Son, hearkned all  
that went out of the  
Gate of the City, and  
every Male was Cir-  
cumcised.

And it came to pass, on  
the third day, when  
they were sore, that  
two of the Sons of Ja-  
cob Simeon and Levi  
Dinah's Brethren,  
took each man his  
sword, and came upon

hæc res, de Filia no-  
stra vir non circum-  
cisus; hoc enim nos  
opprobrium sum.  
Sed hæc lex consen-  
tior vos si vos sum  
sicut nos ut omnis  
Mas. inter tu sum  
circumcisus.

Abeo itaque Chamor &  
Schechem Filius is ad  
porta Civitas suus,  
& alloquor Cives  
suus.

Ausculto autem Chamor  
& Schechem filius is  
omnis egrediens e  
porta Civitas ille &  
circumcisus cum om-  
nis Mas.

Evenio autem tertius  
dies cum saucius sum  
ut duo filius Jacob  
Simeon & Levi,  
frater Dina capio  
quisque gladius su-  
us & invado urbs  
securæ, & omnis  
mas



the City boldly, and  
slew all the Males.

And they slew Hamor  
and Shechem his Son  
with the edge of the  
sword,

And took Dinah out of  
Shechems house, and  
went out.

The sons of Jacob came  
upon the slain, and  
spoiled the City, be-  
cause they had defiled  
their Sister: they took  
their Sheep, and  
their Oxen, and their  
Asses, and that which  
was in the City, and  
that which was in the  
Field, and all their  
Wealth, and all their  
Little ones, and their  
Wives took they Cap-  
tive.

mas occido.

Chamor quoque & Sche-  
chem filius is acies gla-  
dius occido.

Et accipio Dina è do-  
mus Schechemus abeo.

Filius Jakob super-  
venio ciuitas depre-  
do ciuitas eo quod  
vicio suus ipse. Grex  
is, & Argumentum is,  
& Animas is, & qui  
sum in ciuitas, & qui  
sum in ager, & pecora  
& uniuersus opes is,  
& omnis parvulus is  
uxorque is, captivus  
abduco.

Moses Leader Israel thorow Red Sea, Pharaoh's host Drown



EXOD. XIV.

**A**ND the Lord spake  
unto Moses, saying,  
speak unto the Children  
of Israel, that they turn  
and encamp before  
Pi-hahiroth, between  
Migdol and the Sea  
For Pharaoh will say of  
the Children of Is-

EXO D. XIV.

**A**lloquor autem  
Dominus Moses,  
dicens, alloquor fi-  
lius Israel, ut diver-  
to, & castrametor  
ante Pi-ha-biroth in-  
ter Migdol & Mare.  
Dico enim Pharaon de  
filiis Israel perplex-  
rael

rael, they are entangled in the Land, the Wilderness hath shut them in.

And I will harden Pharaohs heart that he shall follow after them.

And it was told the King of Egypt, that the people fled: and the heart of Pharaoh and of his servants was turned against the people, and they said, why have we done this, that we have let Israel go from serving us? And he made ready his Chariot, and took his people with him. And he pursued after the Children of Israel: And the Children of Israel went out with an high hand,

But the Egyptians pursued after them (all the horses and Chariots of Pharaoh and

us sum iste in hic regio, concludo is desertum.

Et obfirmo cor Pharaonis ut persequor is.

Et nunciatus sum Rex Egyptus fugio populus hic: & mutatus est animus & Pharaonis & servus is contra populus hic & dico, quid hic facio, quod dimitto Israelita ne servo ego? Jungo itaque Currus suos, & assumo populus suus sui cum. Et persequor filius Israel, & filius Israel exeo manus fortis,

Sed persequor is Egyptius (omnis equus & currus Pharaonis & eques, cum exerci-

his Horsemen, and his Army) and overtook them Encamping by the Sea beside Pi-hahiroth, before Baalzephon.

And when Pharaoh drew nigh, the Children of Israel were sore afraid, and they said unto Moses, because there were no Graves in Egypt, hast thou taken us away to dye in the Wilderness.

And Moses said unto the people, fear ye not; stand still and see the Salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day.

For the Egyptians whom you have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more for ever.

Th: Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your Peace.

And the Lord said unto Moses,  
Wherefore criest thou

tus) & assequor is castrametans ad Mare Pihahiroth ante Baal-zephon.

Et cum appropinquo Pharaon, filius Israel timeo Dicoque Moses, an quod non sum sepulcrum in Ægyptus, abduco ego ut morior in hic desertum?

Dico autem Moses populus, ne timeo, confisto, & specto salus Dominus qui monstro tu hodie.

Nam Ægyptius qui video hodie, non unquam ille iterum video in seculum.

Jehova pugno pro tu, tu ergo quiesco.

Et dico Jehova Moses.

Quid clamo ad ego?

unto me? Speak unto  
the Children of Israel  
that they go forward.  
But lift thou up thy Rod,  
and stretch out thine  
hand over the Sea,  
and divide it: and  
the Children of Is-  
rael shall go on dry  
ground through the  
midst of the sea.

And I, behold I will  
harden the hearts of  
the Egyptians, and  
they shall follow them;  
and I will get me ho-  
nour upon Pharaoh  
and upon all his Host,  
and upon his Chari-  
ots, and upon his  
Horsemen, and the  
Egyptians shall know  
that I am the Lord.

And the Angel of the  
Lord which went be-  
fore the Camp of Is-  
rael, removed and  
went behind them, and  
the Pillar of the Cloud  
went from before their  
face, and stood behind  
them.

alloquor filius Israel  
ut proficiscor.

Sed tu attollo baculum  
tuus, & extendo  
manus tuas versus  
Mare & findo ipse  
& filius Israel in-  
gredior in arida per  
medius Mare.

Et ego, ecce ego obfir-  
mo cor Ægyptius &  
ingredior post ille:  
Et glorificor in Pha-  
rao, in omnis copia  
is, in currus is, & in  
eques is, & Ægypti-  
us experior ego esse  
Jehova.

Tum Angelus Domi-  
nus qui antecedo ca-  
stra Israelita rever-  
tens eo a tergum is,  
& columna nubis  
profectus e conspe-  
ctus is, sto a tergo.

And it came between the Camp of the Egyptians, and the Camp of Israel, and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light by night to these: So that the one came not near the other all the night.

And Moses stretched out his hand over the Sea, and the Lord caused the Sea to go back by a strong East-wind all that night, and made the Sea dry Land, and the waters were divided.

And the Children of Israel went into the midst of the Sea upon the dry ground, and the waters were a Wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left.

And the Egyptians pursued after them, and went after them into the midst of the Sea;

Procedo que inter castra *Aegyptius* & castra *Israelita*, & nobis illa Tenebrae sum ille, hic autem illustre ipsa nox: adeo ut non appropinquo alter ad alter totus ille nox.

Quum autem extendo manus suus *Moses* versus Mare, Dominus abigo Mare *Eurus* vehemens totus nox ille & Mare facio arida, & aqua divisus sum.

Sic procedo filius *Israel* in medius Mare per ipse arida, & aqua sum is murus a dextra is & a sinistra is,

*Aegyptius* quoque persequens post is in medium Mare. Facium est autem ut in

And



And it came to pass,  
that in the morning  
watch, the Lord look-  
ed unto the Host of the  
Egyptians through  
the Pillar of Fire, and  
of the Cloud, and  
troubled the Host of  
the Egyptians, and  
took off their Chariot-  
Wheels, that they  
drew them heavily :  
So that the Egypti-  
ans said, Let us flee,  
for the Lord fighteth  
for them.

And Moses stretched  
forth his hand over  
the Sea, and the  
Sea returned to his  
strength.

And the Lord overthrew  
the Egyptians in the  
midst of the Sea, there  
remained not so much  
as one,

vigilia matutina pro-  
specto Jehova in ca-  
stra *Aegyptius* per  
columna ignis &  
nubes & turbo Ex-  
ercitus *Aegyptius*, &  
aufero rota currus  
suus, ita quod ~~de~~  
duco ille; Ipse quo-  
que *Aegyptius* dico  
fugio nam Dominus  
pugno pro is.

Et Moses extendo ma-  
nus is super Mare,  
Et Mare revento ad  
vis suus.

Et Jehova everto *Agy-  
ptius* in medium Ma-  
re, nec unus is super-  
stes sum.

*Joshua overcame Amalek.*



EXOD. XVII.

**T**HEN came Amalek and fought with Israel at Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, Chuse us out Men, and go out, and fight with Amalek; Tomorrow I will stand on the top of the Hill,

EXOD. XVII.

**D**Einde venio Hamalek & pugno contra Israel in Rephidim.

Et dico Moses Jehoshua, delego ego homo & procedo pugno contra Hamalekita cras consisto in vertex  
with

with the Rod of God  
in mine hand.

So Ioshua did as Moses  
had said to him, and  
fought with Amalek:  
and Moses and Aaron  
and Hur went up to  
the top of the Hill.

And it came to pass,  
when Moses held up  
his hand, that Israel  
prevailed; and when  
he let down his hand,  
Amalek prevailed.

And Moses' hands were  
weary, and they took a  
stone, and put it under  
him; and he sat there-  
on: and Aaron and  
Hur stayed up his  
hands, the one on the  
one side, and the other  
on the other side; and  
his hands were steady  
till the going down of  
the Sun.

And Ioshua discomfited  
Amalek and his Peo-  
ple with the edge of  
the sword.

Mons cum baculum,  
Deus in manus meus.

Facio itaque Iehosua  
quemadmodum dico  
is Moses & pugno  
contra Hamalekita,  
Moses vero, Aharon  
& Chur ascendo ver-  
tex Mons.

Et factum est, quum at-  
tollo Moses manus  
suum ut prevaleo Is-  
rahel, cum vero  
depono manus istas  
Hamalekita, &c.  
Moses autem, quando  
gravis sum, tunc acci-  
pio lapis, & suppono  
is, & insideo is, Aha-  
ron vero & Chur su-  
stento manus is, hinc  
unus & illinc alter,  
& manus is sum fir-  
mus usque ad occasus  
Sol.

Sic devasto Iehosua  
Hamalekus & popu-  
lus is acies gladius.

## EXOD. XXXII.

**T**HEN Moses stood  
in the Gate of the  
Camp, and said, Who  
is on the LORD's  
side? let him come  
unto me. And all the  
sons of Levi gathered  
themselves together  
unto him.

And he said unto them,  
Thus saith the LORD  
God of Israel, Put  
every man his sword  
by his side, and go in  
and out from Gate to  
Gate throughout the  
Camp, and slay every  
man his Brother, and  
every man his Com-  
panion, and every man  
his Neighbour.

And the Children of  
Levi did according to  
the word of Moses;  
And there fell of the  
the people that day a-  
bout three thousand  
men.

## EXOD. XXXII.

**T**UNC subsisto Mo-  
ses in porta Ca-  
stra, & edico quis-  
quis sum Jehova ad  
ego aggregor, & ag-  
gregor ad is omnis  
filius Levi.

Et dico, ille sic aio Je-  
hova Deus Israel ap-  
pono quisque gladi-  
us suus femur suus,  
transeo & redeo per  
castra de porta in  
porta, & occido  
quisque frater suus,  
& quisque socius su-  
us, & quisque vici-  
nus suus,

Ita facio filius Levi se-  
cundum edictum  
Moses; & cado po-  
pulus ille, is dies, ad  
tres mille vir.

And

And the LORD plagued  
ed the People because  
they made the Calf  
which Aaron made.

NUMB. XIV.

AND Moses said,  
Wherefore now do  
ye transgress the  
Commandment of the  
LORD? but it shall  
not prosper.

Go not up, for the  
LORD is not a-  
mongst you, that ye be  
not smitten before  
your enemies.

For the Amalekites and  
Canaanites are there  
before you, and ye shall  
fall by the sword; be-  
cause ye are turned  
away from the  
LORD, therefore the  
LORD will not be  
with you.

But they presumed to go  
up unto the Hill-top:  
Nevertheless, the  
Ark of the Covenant  
of the LORD, and  
Moses departed not  
out of the Camp.

Ita percussio Jehova po-  
pulus iste propter is  
quod facio ille vitu-  
lus qui facio Aharon

NUM. XIV.

ET dico quare jam  
transgredior Man-  
datum Jehova, atqui  
non succedo.

Ne ascendo nam non  
sum Jehova inter tu,  
ne percutor coram  
hostis vester. ]

Hamalekita enim &  
Canaanens ibi sunt  
ante tu, & cado gla-  
dius, quandoquidem  
avertor a Jehova, er-  
go non sum Jehova tu  
cum.

Nihilominus contendo  
ut ascendo vertex  
ille Mons: sed Ar-  
ca foederis Jehova &  
Moses non discedo  
e mediis Castra.

Then the Amalekites  
came down, and the  
Canaanites which  
dwelt in that Hill,  
and smote them, and  
discomfired them, even  
unto Hormah.

Quapropter descendo  
Hamalekita & Ca-  
naanens qui habito in  
Monsille & percutio  
is, & contundo is  
Chorma usque.



NUMB. XVI.

3. AND they gathe-  
red themselves

NUM. XVI.

3. ET Congregans  
sui adversus Mos-  
roge-



together against Mo-  
ses, and against Aa-  
ron, and said unto  
them, Ye take too much  
upon you, seeing all the  
Congregation are ho-  
ly, every one of them,  
and the Lord is among  
them: wherefore shall  
liffe ye up your selves  
against the Congrega-  
tion of the Lord.

28. And Moses said,  
Hearby ye shall know  
that the Lord hath  
spoken unto me, and  
that he will do all these  
things unto you, as he  
saith.

29. And Moses said  
unto the people, Be not  
afraid of them, for if they  
be against me, and  
against the Lord, he  
will bring them down  
from the Lord hath not  
promised me.

30. But if the Lord  
make a new thing, and  
the Earth open her  
Mouth, and swallow  
them up, with all that

che & adversus Aha-  
ron, dico is, satis sum  
tu; nam totus hic  
cœtus, hic omnis  
sum sanctus, & inter  
is sum Jehova; quare  
ergo effero tu super  
Congregatio Je-  
hova?

28. Qui dico Mascha, hic  
res cognosco. Iste  
mitto ego ad te  
signum, ut scias  
quod ego sum  
is.

29. Si ut morior cunctis re-  
liquis homo morior  
iste, & animadversio  
cunctis reliquis ho-  
minibus anima & corpus in  
is, ne Jehova mitto  
ego.

30. Sim autem aliquis no-  
vus patre Jehova, &  
aperiens humus os  
suis absorbeo is cum  
omnis qui is sum,

appertain unto them,  
and they go down  
in quick into the Pit:  
and then ye shall under-  
stand that these men  
have provoked the  
Lord.

31. And it came to pass,  
as he had made an end  
of speaking all these  
words, that the ground  
clave asunder that  
was under them.

32. And the Earth o-  
pened her Mouth, and  
swallowed them up,  
and their houses, and  
all the men that ap-  
pertained unto Ko-  
rah, and all their  
Goods.

### NUMB. XXI.

AND when King A-  
rad the Canaanite,  
which dwelt in the  
South, heard tell that  
Israel came by the way  
of the Spies, then he

descendoque vivus  
in sepulcrum, tunc  
cognosce homo iste  
contemtim prevoco  
Jehova.

31. Est ergo quum absolvo  
eloquor omnis ver-  
bum hic ut findor  
humus qui subsum  
ille.

32. Et aperiens terra os  
suum absorbeo is &  
domus is, omnis eti-  
am homo qui sum  
Korachus & omnis  
facultas ejus.

### NUM. XXI.

Quum autem audio  
Harad Rex Cana-  
nau, qui inhabito  
Australis pars Ad-  
vento Israelita via  
explorator pugno  
against

fought against Israel,  
and took some of  
them Prisoners.

And Israel vowed a Vow  
unto the LORD, and  
said, If thou wilt in-  
deed deliver this Pro-  
ple into mine hand,  
then I will utterly de-  
stroy their Cities.

And the LORD heark-  
ned unto the voice of  
Israel, and delivered  
up the Canaanites :  
and they utterly de-  
stroyed them and  
their Cities.

And Israel sent Messen-  
gers unto Sihon King  
of the Amorites, say-  
ing, Let me pass  
through thy Land,  
and Sihon would not  
suffer Israel to pass  
through his Bor-  
der : But Sihon ga-  
thered all his People  
together, and went  
out against Israel in-  
to the Wilderness; and  
he came to Jahaz and  
fought against Israel.

contra Israel, & ago  
ex is Captivus.

Quapropter voveo Is-  
rael votum Jehova,  
& dico, quum reve-  
ra trado populus iste  
in manus meus tunc  
omnino everto Civi-  
tas is.

Et Ausculto Jehova vox  
Israel & trado Ca-  
naanita ille, & om-  
nino ille & Civitas is  
devasto.

Tunc mitto Israel  
Nuncius ad Sichon  
Rex Emoræus, di-  
cens, Transeo per ter-  
ra tuus, Non permit-  
to autem Sichon Is-  
rael transeo per ter-  
minus suus : Sed  
congrego Sichon to-  
tus populus suus &  
procedo obviam Is-  
rael in desertum &  
venio ad Jahaz ubi  
pugno contra Israel.

G

And

And Israel smote him with the edge of the sword, and possessed his Land from Arnon unto Jabbok, even unto the Children of Ammon: for the Border of the Children of Ammon was strong.

And Moses sent to spy out Jazer, and they took the Villages thereof, and drove out the Amorites that werethere.

And they turned and went up by the way of Bashan: and Og the King of Bashan went out against them, he, and all his People to the Battell at Edrei.

And the LORD said unto Moses, Fear him not; for I have delivered him into thy hand, and all his People, and his Land, and thou shalt do to him as thou didst unto Si-

Pereutio autem is Israel acies gladius & possideo terra is ab Arnon usque Jabbok, usque Hammonita nam munitus sum terminus Hammonita.

Deinde mitto Moses ad explorandum Jazer, & capio oppidum is, & expello Emorait qui sum illic.

Et converto ut ascendo via Baschan: & procedo Hog Rex Baschan contra is ipse cum totus populus suus ad praelium Edrehin.

Edico autem Jehova Moses, ne timeo is, nam in manus tuas trado is, & totus populus is, & regio is, & facio is, quemadmodum facio Sichon Rex Emorait hon

hon King of the A-  
morites, who dwelt  
at Heshbon.

So they smote him, and  
his sons, and all his  
People, until there  
was none left him a-  
live, and they possessed  
his Land.

NUMB. XXXI.

AND the LORD  
spake unto Moses,  
saying, Avenge the  
Children of Israel of  
the Midianites:

And Moses spake unto  
the People, saying,  
Arm some of your  
selves unto the War.

And Moses sent them to  
the War, a thousand  
out of every Tribe,

And they Warred a-  
gainst the Midia-  
nites, as the LORD  
commanded Moses,  
and they slew all the  
Males.

And they slew the Kings  
of Midian, besides the

qui habito Chesbon,

Percutio itaque is, &  
filius is, & totus po-  
pulus is, adeo ut non  
relinquo is super-  
stes; & terra eius  
potior.

NUM. XXXI.

Alloquor autem Je-  
hova Moses dicens  
fumo ultio Israelita  
de Midianita.

Alloquor itaque Moses  
populus, dicens, ex-  
pedio aliquis ex tu  
ad Militia.

Moses autem mitto ad  
militia, milleni e sin-  
gulis tribus.

Et Milito contra Midia-  
nita quemadmo-  
dum præcipio Jeho-  
va Moses, & occido  
omnis Mas.

Rex quoque Midianita  
occido præter reli-

rest of them that were slain; namely, Erei, and Rekem, and Zur, and Hur, and Reba, five Kings of Midian: Balaam also the son of Peor, they slew with the sword.

And the Children of Israel took all the Women of Midian Captives, and their Little ones, and took the spoil of all their Cattel, and all their Flocks, and all their Goods.

And they burnt all the Cities wherein they dwelt, and all their goodly Castles with Fire, &c.

And Moses said unto them, Have ye saved all the Women alive?

Behold, these caused the Children of Israel, through the Councel of Balaam, to commit Trespass against the LORD in the matter of Peor;

quus occisus Eui  
scilicet & Rekemus,  
Tzur & Char, Reha-  
bus quinque Rex  
Midianita etiam Ba-  
laam filius Pehorus  
occido gladius.

Et Captivus facio filius  
Israel omnis mulier  
Midianita, & par-  
vulus is, & omnis ju-  
mentum is, & omnis  
pecus is, omnisque  
facultas is depræda-  
tus sum.

Omnis verò Civitas is  
in qui habito, omnis-  
que Arx is comburo  
ignis.

Dico is Moses conseruo  
omnis fœmina vivus?

En ipse facio filius Is-  
rael ex sermo Ba-  
laam ut prævaricor  
contra Jehova in ne-  
gotium Pehor:

Now



Now therefore kill every  
Male amongst the  
Little ones, and kill  
every woman that  
hath known man by  
lying with him.

Nunc itaque occido  
omnis Mas e parvu-  
lus, omnis quoque  
mulier qui cognosco  
vir concubitus Mas.

Jerico Compaſt about, the Walls fall down.



JOSH. VI.

NOW Jericho was  
ſtraitly ſhut up,  
and the LORD ſaid

JEHOS. VI.

OCelusus autem  
ſum Jeriche, & di-  
co Jehoram Jehosua,

C 3

unto

unto Joshua, see, I  
have given into thine  
hand Jericho, and  
the King thereof, and  
the mighty men of Va-  
lour.

And ye shall Compass the  
City, all ye Men of  
War, and go round  
about the City once:  
Thus shalt thou do  
six days,

And seven Priests shall  
bear before the Ark,  
seven Trumpets of  
Rams-horns: and the  
seventh day ye shall  
compass the City seven  
times, and the Priests  
shall blow with the  
Trumpets.

And it shall come to pass,  
that when they make  
a long blast with the  
Rams-horns, and  
when ye hear the  
sound of the Trum-  
pets, all the People  
shall shout with a  
great shout; and the  
Wall of the City shall

video, trado Jericho  
in manus tuas, &  
Rex is, valens robur,

Circumeo, itaque ci-  
vitas iste omnis vir  
aptus ad Bellum, &  
circundo Civitas se-  
mel, hoc facio sex  
dies.

Et septem Sacerdos por-  
to septem Buccina  
Arietinus ante arca,  
dies vero septimus  
circuo Civitas sep-  
ties Sacerdos vero  
clango Buccina ille.

Est autem, quum tra-  
stim sono cornu a-  
rietinus, quum pri-  
mum audio Buccina  
ille, ut vociferor to-  
tus populus vocife-  
ratio magnus, & mu-  
rus Civitas concido  
in locus suus ut at-  
cendo populus quis-  
fall

fall down flat, and the People shall ascend up every man streight before him, &c.

So the People shouted when the Priests blew with the Trumpets, and it came to pass, when the People heard the sound of the Trumpets, and the People shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the People went up into the City, and they took the City.

And they utterly destroyed all that was in the City. But Joshua said unto the two women that had spied out the Countrey, go into the Harlots house, &c.

And the young men that were Spies went in, and brought out Rahab, and her Father, and her Mother, and her Brethren, and all that she had.

que ex adversum sui.

Vociferor itaque populus quum Sacerdos clango Buccina, est quum populus audio sonus Buccina, & vociferor populus vox magnus, ut corruo murus locus suus ita ut ascendo populus in Civitas, & capio Civitas.

Interimo autem quisquis sum in is Civitas. Edico autem Jehosua duo vir qui exploro terra illa, eo in domus Meretrix ille, &c.

Juvenis autem ille explorator ingredior & educo Rachab, & pater is, & mater is, & frater is, & quisquis sum is.

And they burnt the City  
with Fire, and all  
that was therein.

## JOSH. VII.

1. **B**UT the Children  
of Israel commit-  
ted a Trespass in the  
accursed thing: for  
Achan the son of  
Carmi, the son of  
Zabdi, the son of Ze-  
rah, of the tribe of  
Judah, took of the  
accursed thing: and  
the anger of the  
LORD was kindled  
against the Children  
of Israel.

2. And Joshua sent men  
from Jericho to Ai,  
which is beside Beth-  
aven, on the East-side  
of Bethel, and spake  
unto them, saying, Go  
up and view the  
Countrey; And the  
Men went up and  
viewed Ai.

Civitas autem ipsę  
comburo ignis, &  
quisquis sum in is.

## JEHOS. VII.

1. **S**ED prævaricatus  
sum Israelita præ-  
varicatio in anathe-  
ma: accipio enim  
Hazan filius Carmi  
filius Zabdi filius  
Zerahus e tribus  
Jehuda de ille ana-  
thema; quapropter  
accensus sum ira Je-  
hova in filius Israel.

2. Quum itaque mit-  
tens Jehosuah qui-  
dam Jericho Hajum  
quisum prope Beth-  
aven ab oriens Beth-  
el, edico is, dico, as-  
cendo & exploro,  
terra iste, ascendens-  
que homo ille explo-  
ro Hajum.

3. And

3. And they returned to Joshua, and said unto him, Let not all the People go up: but let about two or three thousand men go up and smite Ai, and make not all the People to labour thither, for they are but few.

4. So there went up thither of the People about three thousand men, and they fled before the Men of Ai.

5. And the men of Ai smote of them about thirty and six men: for they chased them from before the Gate, even unto Shebarim, and smote them in the going down: Wherefore the hearts of the People melted, and became as Water.

3. Reversus ad Jehosuah dico is. Ne ascendo totus hic populus; quasi bis mille, vir aut quasi ter mille vir ascendo ut percutio Hajum: nefatigo ducendo illuc totus populus hic, quum paucus sum iste.

4. Ascendo ergo de populus quasi ter mille vir, & fugio a facies vir Hajum.

5. Cædoque ex is vir Hajum ad triginta sex vir, persequens is a locus qui sum ante porta usque ad Shebarimi. cædo inquam is in declivis ille: quamobrem liquefio cor populus, adeo ut in aqua abeo.



## JOSH. VIII.

**A**ND the LORD  
said unto Joshua,  
Fear not, neither be  
thou dismayed, Take  
all the People of War  
with thee, and arise,  
go up to Ai, and thou

## JEHOS. VIII.

**T**UM dico Jehova  
Jehosua ne timeo,  
neq; consternor, sumo  
tucum totus popu-  
lus aptus ad bel-  
lum, & surgo, ascen-  
do, versus Haim, &  
facit



shalt do to Ai and her King, as thou didst to Jericho and her King.

So Joshua ~~wroste~~, and all the People of War, to go up against Ai.

And he commanded them, saying, Behold, ye shall lie in wait against the City, even behind the City: Go not far from the City, but be ye all ready: and I and all the People that are with me, will approach unto the City: and it shall come to pass, that when they come out against us, as at the first, that we will flee before them, (for they will come out after us) till we have drawn them from the City: for they will say, they flee before us, as at the first; therefore we will flee before them.

Then ye shall rise up

facio, *Hajum* & Rex is, sicut facio Jericho & Rex is.

Surgo itaque *Jehoschua*, & totus populus aptus ad Bellum ut ascendendo versus *Hajum*.

Et præcipio is, dicens, ecce vos insidior civitas hic, a posteriori pars, ne procul colloco vos a Civitas ipse, sed sum omnis paratus, ego autem totusque populus qui cum ego sum appropinquo ad iste Civitas & est quum procedo obviam ego, quemadmodum prius ut fugio ante is. Exeo enim post ego, donec avello is ab ipse Civitas, dico enim, fugio ante ego quemadmodum prius, ergo fugio ante is.

Tum tu surgo ex infirmo

from the Ambush, and seize upon the City: for the LORD your GOD will deliver it into your hand. And it shall be, when ye have taken the City, that ye shall set the City on fire, &c.

And it came to pass when the King of Ai saw it, that they hasted, and rose up early, and the men of the City went out against Israel to Barbel, but he wist not that there were Liers in Ambush against him, behind the City.

And Joshua, and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled, and there was not a man left in Ai.

And the LORD said unto Joshua, stretch out the spear that is in thine hand toward Ai; for I will give it into

diæ. & capio Civitas trado enim Jehova Deus vester in manus vestras. Est autem quum occupo Civitas ipse, & incendio ipse Civitas ignis.

Et accidit, quum Rex Hajum video ut festino & surgo mane, & procedo vir ille Civitas obviam Israel in prælium, nescio autem ille sui insidiæ sum a pars posterior Civitas.

Tum fingo sui plagam afficio Jehosua, & totus Israel ante is, fugioque nec remaneo unus in Hajum.

Et edico Jehova Jehosua extendo vexillum ille qui sum in manus tuas versus Hajum nam in manibus

thine hand, And the Ambush arose quickly out of their place, and they ran as soon as he had stretched out his hand, and they entered into the City, and took it, and hastened and set the City on fire.

And when the men of Ai looked behind them, they saw, and behold the smoke of the City ascended up to Heaven.

And they had no power to flee, this way or that way;

And so it was, that all that fell that day, both of Men and Women, were twelve thousand, even all the men of Ai.

And the King of Ai, Joshua hanged upon a Tree, until Evening.

nus tuus trado ipse, tunc insidiæ ille surgō cito e locus suus & occurro, quum extendo manus suus, & ingressus Civitas ipsa capio is, & festinanter incendo Civitas ignis.

Et quum vir Hajum respicio post sui, video, & ecce ascendo fumus Civitas ipse versus Cœlum.

Nec sum is ad fugiendum huc vel illuc.

Ita quod omnis qui cado dies ille cum virum fœmina sum duodecies mill; omnis vir Hajum.

Suspendoque Jehoscua Rex Hajum e ligno usque tempus vespertinus.

## JOSH. X.

**A**ND the men of Gibeon sent unto Joshua to the Camp to Gilgal, saying, Slack not thy hand from thy servants, come up to us quickly, and save us, and help us, for all the Kings of the Amorites that dwell in the Mountains, are gathered together against us.

So Joshua ascended from Gilgal, he and all the people of War with him, and all the mighty men of Valour.

And the LORD said unto Joshua, fear them not; for I have delivered them into thine hand, there shall not a man of them stand before thee.

Joshua therefore came unto them suddenly,

## JEHOS. X.

**M**ITTO autem ciues Gibbon ad Jehoscua in Castra Gilgal, qui dico, ne remitto manus tuas a servus tuus, Ascendo ad ego celeriter, & servo ego auxilians ego: nam congregor contra ego omnis Rex Emoræus habitans in Montanum,

Ascendens itaque Jehoscua Gilgal, ipse & totus populus aptus ad Bellum cum ipse, & omnis valens Robor.

Dico enim Jehova Jehoscua, ne timeo ab is, nam in manus tuus trado is, non confisto ex is quisquam in conspectus tuus.

Pervenio ergo ad ille Jehoscua repente &  
and

and went up from  
Gilgal all night.

And the LORD discom-  
fited them before Is-  
rael, and slew them  
with a great slaughter  
at Gibeon, &c.

And it came to pass, as  
they fled from before  
Israel, and were in the  
going down to Betho-  
ron, that the LORD  
cast down great stones  
from Heaven upon  
them unto Azekah,  
and they died: they  
were more which died  
with Hail-stones, then  
they which the Chil-  
dren of Israel slew  
with the sword.

Then spake Joshua to the  
LORD, in the day  
when the LORD de-  
livered up the Amo-  
rites before the Chil-  
dren of Israel, and he  
said in the sight of  
Israel, Sun, stand thou  
still upon Gibeon, and  
thou Moon in the  
Valley of Aijalon.

totus ille nox Ascen-  
do Gilgal.

Et fundo ille Jehova co-  
ram Israel, qui per-  
cutio is cædes mag-  
nus apud Gibeon.

Suma utem, quum fu-  
gio a facies Israel,  
ipseque descendens in  
declive Bethchoron,  
ut dejicio Jehova in  
is lapis magnus;  
Cælum Hazekah us-  
que, qui morior, plus  
tum qui morior lapis  
ille grando quem qui  
occido filius Israel  
gladius.

Tunc alloquor Jehosua  
Jehova, qui dies ex-  
pono Deus Emorans  
filius Israel: Et dico  
ante oculus Israel  
Sol in Gibbon lubfi-  
sto, & Luna in Con-  
vallis Aijalon.

And

And the Sun stood still,  
and the Moon stayed,  
until the people had a-  
venged themselves up-  
on there Enemyes.

And there was no day  
like that, before it or  
after it, that the Lord  
hearkned to the voice  
of a Man: for the  
LORD fought for Is-  
rael. And Joshua  
returned, and all Is-  
rael with him unto the  
Camp at Gilgal.

And it was told Joshua,  
saying, the five Kings  
were found hid in a Cave  
at Makkedah.

And Joshua said, Roll  
great stones upon the  
mouth of the Cave,  
and set men by it for  
to keep them.

And it came to pass  
when Joshua and the  
Children of Israel had  
made an end of slaying  
them, with a very  
great slaughter, till  
they were consumed.

Subsist, ergo Sol, &  
Luna sto donec vindi-  
catus sum gens Isra-  
eliticus ab hostis suis.

Nec tum similis dies an-  
te is, vel post is, Aus-  
culto Jehova vox ho-  
mo, nam Jehova pug-  
no pro Israel. Tan-  
dem revertor Jehos-  
cua, & totus Israel  
cum is ad Castra  
Gilgal.

Nunciatus autem sum  
Jehoscua, dicendo in-  
ventus sum quinque  
ille Rex absconditus  
in quidam spelunca  
Makkedah.

Dicoque Jehoscua ob-  
volvo lapis magnus os  
spelunca ille, & præ-  
ficio vir ad custodi-  
endum ille.

Sumque quum cesso Je-  
hoscua & filius Israel  
percutior is Cædes  
magnus valde donec  
consumor.

And



And all the people returned to the Camp to Joshua at Makkedah in peace: none moved his tongue against any of the Children of Israel.

Then said Joshua open the mouth of the Cave, and bring out those five Kings unto me out of the Cave, the King of Jerusalem, the King of Hebron, the King of Jarmuth, the King of Lachish, and the King of Eglon.

And Joshua smote them, and slew them, and hanged them on five Trees.

And they were hanging upon the Trees until the Evening.

And that day Joshua took Makkedah, and utterly destroyed it, and the King thereof.

And the LORD delivered Libnah and the

Et revertor totus populus in Castra ad Jehosua Makkedah incolumis non moveo in filius Israel quisquam in ullus lingua suis.

Tum dico Jehosua aperio os ille spelunca & produco ad me quinque Rex iste ex ipse spelunca, Rex Hierosolyma, Rex Chebron, Rex Jarmuth, Rex Lachiscum, Rex Heglon.

Et percutio is Jehosua, & mors afficio is, suspendens is e quinque lignum.

Et maneo suspensus e lignum iste usque ad vespera.

Idem vero dies Jehosua Makkeda capio & incola is perdo & Rex is.

Et trado Jehosua Libna & Rex is in manus  
D King

King thereof, into the hands of Joshua, and he destroyed all therein, he let none remain in it.

And the LORD delivered Lachish also, and he did unto it as he had done unto Libnah.

Then Horam King of Gezer came up to help Lachish.

And Joshua smote him and his people, until he had left him none remaining.

And from Lachish, Joshua passed unto Eglon, and they took it, and smote it with the edge of the sword.

And Joshua, and all Israel with him, went up with him unto Hebron, and they took it, and smote it, and the King thereof, and all the Cities thereof, and all the souls that were therein.

Jehoscua, & perdo omnis in is non sum in is superstes.

Et Lachiscum etiam trado Jehova & is facio secundum omnis qui facio Libna.

Ascendo autem Horam Rex Gezer ad auxiliandum Lachis.

Sed percussio is Jehoscua, & populus is dum non relinquo ille superstes.

Deinde progredior Jehoscua Lachiscum Heglon, qui capio & percussio acies gladius.

Deinde ascendo Jehoscua & totus Israel cum is, ad Hebron, qui capiens percussio una cum Rex is, & omnis Civitas is, & omnis anima qui sum in is.

So Joshua smote all the Country of the hills, and of the South, and of the Vale, and of the Springs, and all their Kings, he left none remaining.

And Joshua smothered them from Kadesh-barnea, even unto Gaza, and all the Country of Goshen, even unto Gibeon.

And all these Kings and their Land did Joshua take at one time: because the LORD GOD of Israel fought for Israel.

JOSH. XI.

AND it came to pass when Jabin King of Hazor had heard these things that he sent to Jobab King of Madon, and to the King of Shimron, and to the King of

Denique percussio Jehosua totus regio Montanus, & Australis & plana & regionis, & omnis Rex is non reliquus facio superstes.

Qui percussio is Jehosua a Kadesh-Barneha Gaza usque, tota etiam terra Goshen Gibbon usque.

Omnis autem iste Rex & terra is capio Jehosua, unus expeditio, nam Jehova Deus Israel pugno pro Israel.

JEHOS. XI.

EST autem, cum audio ista Jabin Rex Hazor ut mitto ad Jobab Rex Madon & ad Rex Shimron, & ad Rex Achaph, ad Rex quoque qui sum ab Aquilo regio

Ach-shaph, and to the Kings that were in the North of the Mountains, and of the plaines South of Cinneroth, and in the Vale, and in the Borders of Dor, on the west. And to the Canaanites on the East, and on the west, and to the Amorite, and the Hittite, and the Perizite, and the Jebusite, in the Mountains, and to the Hivite under Hermon, in the Land of Mizpeh.

And when all these Kings were met together they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom, to fight against Israel.

So Joshua came, and all the people of War with him, against them by the Waters of Merom, to fight against them. And the LORD deli-

Montanus, & in Cam-  
pester in Australis  
pars Cinnerothanus,  
& in planities, & in  
tractus Dor ab occi-  
dens,

Ad Canaanem ab oriens  
& occidens & Emo-  
ran, & Chitthan,  
Perizzanque & Je-  
busan in Montanus  
Chirran etiam sub-  
jacens Hermon in re-  
gio Mizpa.

Et quum convenio om-  
nis Rex iste, venio ca-  
stra pono simul ad  
aqua Merom, ut pug-  
ro contra Israel.

Itaque Jehosua & totus  
cum is populus Mili-  
tari venio contra ille  
ad aqua Merom ut  
prælium in eo is.

Trado autem Jehova is  
vered

vered them into the  
band of Israel, who  
smote them, and cha-  
sed them unto great  
Zidon, and unto Mis-  
rephothmaim, and  
unto the Valley of Miz-  
peh Eastward, and  
they smote them until  
they left them none re-  
maining.

And Joshua at that time  
turned back, and took  
Hazor, and smote  
the King thereof with  
the sword: for Hazor  
before time was the  
head of all those King-  
domes.

And all the spoil of these  
Cities, and the Cattel,  
the Children of Israel  
took for a prey unto  
themselves, but every  
man they smote with  
the edge of the sword,  
until they had destroy-  
ed them all.

So Joshua took all the  
Land, the Hills, and  
all the south Country;

in manus Israel, qui  
percutio is & perse-  
quor, is usque ad  
magnus Tzidon, &  
usque ad Misrephoth-  
maim, & usque ad  
Convallis Mizpa  
versus oriens, & per-  
cutio is adeo, ut non  
reliquum facio is su-  
perstes.

Reversus autem inde ille  
tempus Jehosua ca-  
pio Chatzor, qui Rex  
percutio gladius  
Chatzor enim antea  
sum caput omnis re-  
gio iste.

Omnis autem spoli-  
um iste Civitas & jumen-  
tum diripio in præ-  
da filius Israel tan-  
tum omnis homo per-  
cutio acies gladius  
donec perdo omnis  
is.

Capio ergo Jehosua  
tota regio iste Mon-  
tanus & Australis,  
D 3 and

and all the Land of  
Goshen, and the Vale,  
and the Plain, and  
the Mountain of Is-  
rael, and the Vale of  
the same:

Even from the Mount  
Balak, that goeth up  
to Seir, unto Baal-  
Gad in the Valley of  
Lebanon under mount  
Hermon: And all  
their Kings he took  
them and smote them.

And at that time came  
Joshua and cut off the  
Anakims from the  
Mountains, from Ke-  
bron, from Debir,  
from Anab, and  
from all the Moun-  
tains of Judah, and  
from all the Mountains  
of Israel, Joshua de-  
stroyed them utterly  
with their Cities.

So Joshua took the whole  
Land, according to all  
that the LORD said  
unto Moses, & Joshua  
gave it for an in-

& tota terra Goshen,  
& planities, & Mons  
Israel, & planities is.

A Mons Halak qui al-  
cendo Sehir usque  
Bahal-Gades in Con-  
vallis Libanon sub  
Mons Cherrmon qui  
omnes Rex capio &  
percutio.

Tempus autem ille ve-  
niens Jehoscua ex  
scindo Hanakans e  
Montanus, e Chebron,  
e Debir ab Hanab, &  
ab omnis Mons Jehu-  
da, & ab omnis Mons  
Israelita cum Civi-  
tas ille totaliter de-  
vastato.

Ita tota terra illa capio  
Jehoscua quemadmo-  
dum edico Jehova  
Moses doque ille Je-  
hoscua in possessio Is-  
rael ita secundum  
herit-



heritance unto Israel,  
according to their Di-  
visions by their  
Tribes: and the Land  
rested from War.

IUDG. I.

After the death of  
Joshua, it came to  
pass, that the Chil-  
dren of Israel asked the  
LORD, saying, Who  
shall go up first for us  
against the Canaa-  
nites, to fight against  
them?

And the LORD said,  
Judah shall go up:  
Behold, I have deli-  
vered the Land into  
his hand.

And Judah said unto  
Simeon his Brother,  
Come up with me into  
my Lot, that we may  
fight against the  
Canaanites, and I  
likewise will go with  
thee into thy Lot; so

partitionis, per tribus  
is, & quietus sum a  
bellum terra.

JUDIC. I.

EST autem post Mors  
Jehosua ut Consulo  
filius Israel Jehova,  
dicendo, Quis ex ego  
ascendo contra Ca-  
naanens in principi-  
um ad pugnandum  
contra is?

Dico autem Jehova Je-  
huda accendo, ecce  
trado iste terra in  
manus is.

Tum dico Jehuda Schir-  
hon frater suus, ascen-  
do cum ego in sors  
meus, ut pugno con-  
tra Canaanens, &  
ego vicissim eo  
cum tu in sors tu-  
us, eoque cum is  
Simeon.

Simeon went with him.

And Judah went up, and the LORD delivered the Canaanites, and the Perizites into their hand; and they slew of them in Bezek ten thousand men.

But Adonibezek fled, and they pursued after him, and caught him, and cut off his thumbs, and great Toes.

And Adonibezek said, Threescore and ten Kings having their Thumbs, and great Toes Cut off, gathered their meat under my Table: As I have done, so God hath requited me, and they brought him to Jerusalem, and there he died.

(Now the Children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem, and had taken it, and smit-

is Schimbon,

Sic ascendo Jehuda, tra-  
doque Jehova Canaa-  
nans & Perizzans in  
manus is & occido is  
in Bezek decies mille  
vir.

Fugio autem Adoni-  
bezec & persequor is,  
& capio is, & amputo  
pollex manus is &  
Pes is.

Dicoque Adonibezek  
septuaginta Rex pol-  
lex manus suus & Pes  
suus mutilatus colligo  
esca sub mensa meus:  
quemadmodum facio  
sic rependo mihi De-  
us, & adduco is ad  
Hierosolyma ubi mo-  
rior.

Pugno autem filius Is-  
rael Hierosolyma &  
capiro is & percutio  
acies gladius Civitas

ten it with the edge of  
the sword, and set the  
City on fire)

And Judah went down  
to fight against the  
Canaanites that dwelt  
in the Mountain, and  
in the South, and in  
the Valley.

And Judah went against  
the Canaanites that  
dwelt in Hebron (now  
the name of Hebron  
before was Kirjath-  
arba) and they slew  
Sheshai, and Ahiman,  
and Tatmai.

And from thence he went  
against the Inhabi-  
tants of Debir (and  
the name of Debir be-  
fore was Kirjath-se-  
pher)

And Caleb said, he that  
smiteth Kirjath-se-  
pher, and taketh it,  
to him will I give  
Achsah my Daughter  
to wife.

And Othniel the Son  
of Kenaz, Calebs

vero ipse immitto ig-  
nis.

Descendo autem filius  
Jehuda ad pugnan-  
dum contra Canaba-  
neus inhabitans Mon-  
tanus, & Australis  
plaga, & Convallis.

Procedo enim Jehuda ad  
Canabaneus inhabi-  
tans Chebron (nomen  
autem Chebron sum  
urbs Abrahæ) occido  
etiam Schaschais &  
Achimanes & Thai-  
mans.

Ac inde procedo versus  
incola Debir, nomen  
autem Debir antea  
sum urbs Sepher.

Dico autem Caleb qui  
percutiens urbs Se-  
pher capio is, do is  
Hachsa filia mea in  
uxor.

Et capio is Othniel filius  
Kenaz, agnatus Ca-  
younger

younger brother, took  
it; and he gave him  
Achfah his Daughter  
to wife.

And Judah went with  
Simeon his brother,  
and they slew the Ca-  
naanites that Inhabit-  
ed Zephath, and ut-  
terly destroyed it (and  
the name of the City  
was called Hormah)  
also Judah took Gaza,  
Askelon, and Ekron  
with their Coasts.

And they gave Hebron  
unto Caleb, as Moses  
said: and he expelled  
thence the three Sons  
of Anak.

And the house of Joseph,  
they also went up a-  
gainst Bethel: and  
the LORD was with  
them.

And the house of Joseph  
sent to descry Bethel,  
now the name of the  
City before was Luz.

And the spies saw a man  
come forth out of the

leb minor natu, & do  
is Hacsa filia sua in  
uxor.

Et procedo Jehuda cum  
Schimhon frater suus,  
& occido Canaanens  
inhabitans Zephatha,  
& omnino devasto is  
(sum autem nomen  
civitas iste antea  
Chorma) Gaza etiam  
& Askalon & Ekron  
cum terminus suus.

Do autem Calebuz Che-  
bron quemadmodum  
Moses edico; & ex-  
pello inde tres filius  
Hanak.

Filius etiam Josephus  
ascendo contra Be-  
thel.

Mitto ergo filius Jos-  
phus ad explorandum  
Bethel (nomen vero  
Civitas iste antea  
sum Luz)

Et video Explorator  
City,

City, and they said unto him, shew us, we pray thee, the entrance into the City, and we will shew thee mercy.

And when he shewed them the entrance into the City, they smote the City with the edge of the sword, but they let go the man, and all his family.

And the man went into the Land of the Hittites, and built a City, and called the name thereof, Luz.

### JUDG. III.

AND when the Children of Israel Cried unto the LORD, the LORD raised up a Deliverer unto the Children of Israel, who delivered them, even Othniel the Son of Kenaz, Calebs younger brother.

homo exiens ex urbs, & dico is ostendo ego ingressus in Civitas & ego in tu misericordia exerceo Sit quum ostendo ipse ingressus Civitatis percutio Civitas acies gladius vir autem ille cum tota familia is dimitto.

Abeoque vir ille in terra Citthaus ubi ædifico Civitas, & voco nomen is Luzus.

### JUDIC. III.

DEinde quum clamo filius Israel ad Jehova excito Jehova servator filius Israel qui servo is, Hothmiel filius Kenazus agnatus Calebns, minimus ex ille.

And

And the Spirit of the LORD came upon him, and he judged Israel, and went out to War, and the LORD delivered Cushan Reshathaim King of Mesopotamia, into his hand, and the Land had rest forty years, and Othniel the Son of Kenaz died.

And the Children of Israel did evil again in the sight of the LORD, and the LORD strengthened Eglon the King of Moab against Israel, because they had done evil in the sight of the LORD.

And he gathered unto him the Children of Ammon, and Amalek, and went and smote Israel, and possessed the City of Palm-trees.

So the Children of Israel served Eglon the King of Moab eighteen years

Et insideo ille Spiritus Jehova, & vindico Israel, nam egredior ad bellum tradoque Jehova in manus is Cusheanus Reschathaimi, Rex Mesopotamia, & quiesco terra annus quadragessimus usque & tunc morior, Hothniel filius Kenazus.

Denuo autem filius Israel facio qui malus videor in oculus Jehova, & Jehova fortior reddo Heglon Rex Moabita supra Israelita eo quod facio quod malus videor in oculus Jehova Congrego enim ad sui Hammonita & Hamalekita, & abiens percutio Israel possideoque Civitas palmarum.

Servio autem filius Israel Heglon Rex Moabita octodecim annis.



But when the Children of Israel cryed unto the LORD: the LORD raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the Son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left-handed: and by him the Children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon King of Moab.

But Ehud made him a dagger, (which had two edges) of a Cubit length, and he did gird it under his Rayment, upon his right Thigh, and he brought the present unto Eglon King of Moab: and when he had made an end to offer the present, he sent away the people that bare the Present. But he himself turned again from the Quarries that were by Gilgal, and said, I have a secret errand unto thee, O King: Who said, keep Silence, and all that stood by him went out from him.

Sed quum clamo filius Israel ad Jehova Jehova excito is servator Ehudes filius Gera Benjaminita, vir percussus manus dextra suus, per qui mitto filius Israel munus Heglon Rex Moabita.

Ehud autem paro sui gladius bipennis cubitalis longitudo suus: qui accingo sui sub vestis suus ad femur dexter suus, & offero munus ipse Heglon Rex Moabita: Quum autem absolvo offero munus ille, ut deduco populus ille qui offero munus. Ipse vero revertor e lapicidina qui sum prope Gilgal, & dico, aliquis arcanum habeo ad tu, O Rex, qui dico, fileo; & omnis qui adsto is exeo.

And Ehud said, I have  
a Message from God  
unto thee; and arose  
out of his seat.

And Ehud put forth his  
left hand, and took the  
Dagger from his right  
thigh, and thrust it in-  
to his Belly, and the  
hast also went in after  
the blade: and the fat  
closed upon the blade,  
so that he could not  
draw the Dagger out  
of his Belly; and the  
dirt came out.

And Ehud escaped, and  
passed beyond the  
Quarries. And it  
came to pass, when he  
was come, that he  
blew a Trumpet in the  
mountain of Ephraim.

And the Children of Is-  
rael went down with  
him from the Mount,  
and he said unto them,  
Follow after me; for  
the LORD hath deli-  
vered your Enemies,  
the Moabites, into  
your hand.

Et dico Ehud aliquis  
Divinum habeo ad tu  
quapropter fargo e  
solum.

Extendens autem Ehud  
manus sinister suus,  
accipio gladius ille  
e femur suus dexter,  
& infigo is venter  
ille, Ita ut capulus  
ingredior post mu-  
cro suus & ocludo,  
adeps mucro, adeo ut  
non extraho gladius  
e venter is, & prodeo  
stercus.

Fugio autem Ehud &  
præter gredior lapi-  
cidina, & ita sum, ut  
quum advenio elan-  
go buccina in Mons  
Ephraim.

Descendo autem is fi-  
lius Israel ex ista Mons,  
& dico is sequor ego;  
nam trado Jehova mi-  
micus vester Monbi-  
tu in manus vester.

And

And they went down after him and took the Fords of Jordan toward Moab, and suffered not a man to pass over.

And they slew of Moab at that time about four thousand men, all lusty, and all men of Valour, and there escaped not a man.

So Moab was subdued that day under the hand of Israel; and the Land had rest fourscore years.

And after him Shamgar the son of Anath, which slew of the Philistines with an Oxe-goad, and he also delivered Israel.

Et descendo post is & præoccupo vadum Jordan Moabita, nec sino quisquam trans-eo.

Sed occido Moabita is, tempus quasi decies mille vir quisque strenuus, & quisque vir Robur, nec fugio is quisquam.

Sic depressus sum Moabita dies ille sub manus Israel & quiesco terra ad annus octogesima usque.

Post is autem sum Shamgar filius Hanathus qui percutio Philistinus stimulus hos, & ipse quoque servo Israel.



## JUDG. IV.

**A**ND the Children of Israel again did evil in the sight of the LORD, and the LORD sold him into the hand of Jabin King of Canaan, that

## JUDIC. IV.

**E**T Rursus facio filius Israel qui malus videor in oculus Jehova; & do is Jehova in manus Jabin 'Rex Canaanens qui regno in Chatzor qui militia reigned

reigned in Habor; the  
Captain of whose Host  
was Sisera.

And the Children of Is-  
rael cryed unto the  
LORD, for he had  
nine hundred Chari-  
ots of Iron; and twen-  
ty years he mightily  
oppressed the Children  
of Israel.

And Deborah a Prophe-  
tess, the Wife of Lapi-  
doth, she judged Is-  
rael at that time.

And she sent and called  
Barak the Son of Abi-  
noam, and of Kedesh-  
Naphthali, and said  
unto him, hath not the  
LORD GOD of Is-  
rael Commanded, say-  
ing, Go, and draw to-  
ward Mount Tabor,  
and take with thee ten  
thousand men of the  
Children of Naphthali,  
and of the Children of  
Zebulun? And I will  
draw unto thee, unto the  
River Kishon, Sisera

Princeps sum Sisera.

Quapropter clamo filius  
Israel ad Jehova, no-  
naginti enim currus  
ferratus sum is, & ip-  
se opprimo filius Is-  
rael, violenter viginti  
annus.

Debora autem femina  
Prophetissa, Lappi-  
dothus uxor hic Judi-  
co Israel tempus ille.

Mitto ille, & advoco Ba-  
rakus filius Abinoha-  
mus, Kedeschus Naph-  
thalita dicoque is,  
Nonne præcipio Je-  
hova Deus Israel? eo,  
& trahens in Mons  
Thabor assumo cum  
tu decies mille vir e  
filius Naphthalus, & e  
filius Zebulun, nam  
traho adversum tu  
ad Torrens Kishon  
Sisera Princeps mi-  
litia Jabin, currusque  
is, & multitudo is,

the Captain of Jabin's Army, with his Chariots, and his multitude, and I will deliver him into thine hand.

And Barak said unto her, if thou wilt go with me, then I will go; but if thou wilt not go with me, then I will not go.

And she said, I will surely go with thee, notwithstanding the Journey that thou takest, shall not be for thine honour; for the LORD shall sell Sisera into the hand of a Woman.

And Deborah arose, and went with Barak to Kedesh. And they shewed Sisera, that Barak the Son of Abinoam was gone up to Mount Tabor.

And Sisera gathered together all his Chariots, even nine hundred Chariots of Iron,

& trado in manus tuas.

Dico vero is Barak, si eo cum ego, tunc ego eo, sin autem non eo cum ego, nec ego eo.

Ille autem dico ego certissime eo cum tu, tamen non tuus sum gloria secundum hic via qui tu ambulo, in manus enim Mulier do Jehova Sisera.

Et sic surgens Debora eo cum Barak Kedeschum Et nunciatus sum Sisera ascendere Barakus filius Abinoam Mons Thabor.

Accerso itaque Sisera omnis currus suus non agenti currus ferratus, & totus ille po-  
and



and all the people that  
were with him, from  
Harosheth of the Gen-  
tiles, unto the River of  
Kishon.

And Deborah said unto  
Barak, up; for this is  
the day in which the  
LORD hath deliver-  
ed Sisera into thine  
hand: Is not the LORD  
gone up before thee.

So Barak went down from  
Mount Tabor and  
ten thousand men af-  
ter him.

And the LORD dis-  
comfited Sisera, and  
all his Chariots, and all  
his Host, with the edge  
of the sword before Ba-  
rak: So that Sisera  
lighted down off his  
Chariot, and fled a-  
way on his feet.

But Barak pursued after  
the Chariots, and af-  
ter the Host, unto Ha-  
rosheth of the Gen-  
tiles, and all the Host  
of Sisera fell upon the

populus qui sum  
cum ipse Charosche-  
tha gens ad Kishon.

Tum dico Debora Ba-  
rakus surge, nam hic  
ille dies sum qui tra-  
do Jehova Sisera in  
manus tuis, nonne  
Jehova prosedo ante  
tu?

Quare descendo Bara-  
kus e Mons Thabor  
& decies mille vir  
post is.

Fundoque Jehova Sisera,  
& omnis currus is to-  
tusque is exercitus a-  
cies gladius ante Ba-  
rakus: itaque descen-  
dens Sisera de sinu  
currus aufugio pe-  
des.

Barakne vero persequor  
currus ille & exerci-  
tus, usque Charos-  
chetha gens cadoque  
totus exercitus Sise-  
ra acies gladius, non

edge of the sword, and there was not a man left.

Howbeit Sisera set a way on his feet, to the Tent of Jael the Wife of Heber, the Kenite.

And Jael went out to meet Sisera, and said unto him, Turn in my Lord, turn in to me, and fear not; and when he had turned in to her into the Tent she covered him with a Mantle.

And he said unto her, give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink, for I am Thirsty.

And she opened a Bottle of Milk, and she gave him drink, and covered him.

Again he said unto her, stand in the door of the Tent, and it shall be when any man doth come, and inquire of thee, and say, is there any man here? That thou shalt say, No.

relictus sum ne unus quidem.

Sisera autem fugio. Pedes ad Tentorium Jael uxor Cheber Kenau.

Et prodians Jael obviam Sisera, dico is, diverto Dominus meus, diverto ad ego, ne timeo: sic diverto ad is in tentorium, & ille tego is stragula.

Dico autem ille; do ego quæso bibendum parum aqua, nam sitio: & ille aperiens uter lac, do ille bibendum, tunc tego is.

Dico rursus is, sto in porta Tentorium, & est, si quis advenio & interrogo tu, dicens sumne hic aliquis? ut dico nemo sum.

That

Then Jael Hebers wife  
took a Nail of the  
Tent, and took an ham-  
mer in her hand, and  
went softly unto him,  
and smote the Nail in-  
to his Temples, and fast-  
ened it unto the ground  
(for he was fast asleep,  
and weary) so he died.  
And behold, as Barak  
pursued Sisera, Jael  
came out to meet him,  
and said unto him,  
come and I will shew  
thee the man whom  
thou seekest.  
And when he came into  
her Tent, behold, Sisera  
lay dead, and the Nail  
was in his Tem-  
ples.

JUDG. VII.

AND the LORD  
said unto Gideon by  
the three hundred men  
that lapped with I save  
you, and deliver the

Tum Jabel uxor Cheber,  
accipiens paxillus  
tentorium, & oppo-  
nens manus suas ad  
Malleus accedo ad is  
sensum, ac infigo pax-  
illus in Tempora is,  
ita ut perueno in  
terra (nam ipse for-  
nus sopitus & fessus  
sum) ita morior.

Ecce autem Barakus  
prosequens Sisera  
prodeco Jabel obviam  
is, dicoque is venio  
& ostendo tu vir ille  
qui quero.

Et cum ingredior in  
Tentorium suus ecce,  
Sisera prostratus mor-  
tuus, cum paxillus in  
Tempora suus.

JUDIC. VII.

ET dico Iehova Gid-  
hor, trecenti iste vir  
lambens servo tu, &  
trado Midianita in  
manus tuas, quamo-

Midianites into thine hand: and let all the other people go, every man unto his place.

So he retained those three hundred men: And the Host of Midian was beneath him in the Valley.

And it came to pass the same night, that the LORD said unto him, Arise, get thee down unto the Host, for I have delivered it into thine hand.

But if thou fear to go down, go thou with Phurah thy servant, down to the Host.

And thou shalt hear what they say, and afterward shall thine hand be strengthened to go down unto the Host.

And the Midianites, and the Amalekites, and all the Children of the East, lay along in the Valley like Grass-hoppers for multitude,

brem totus iste populus ab eo, quisque in locus suus.

Trecenti itaque iste vir retineo: Exercitus vero *Midianita* infra is sum, in Convallis.

Fuit autem ille ipse nox ut *Jehova* edico is, surge, descendo, in iste Exercitus nam trado is in manus tuas.

Quod si timeo descendo, descendo tu, & *Pura* servus tuus ad ipse castra.

Et audio qui loquor, & postea confirmor manus tuus, ac descendo contra iste exercitus.

*Midianita* autem & *Hamalekita* cum omnis Orientalis diffusus sum in convallis tanquam Locusta multitudo, camelusque is

and their Camels were  
without number, as  
the sand by the Sea for  
multitude.

And when Gideon was  
come, behold, there  
was a man that told a  
Dream unto his fel-  
low, and said, behold  
I dreamed a Dream,  
and lo, a Cake of Bar-  
ly-Bread tumbled into  
the Host of Midian,  
and came unto a Tent  
and smote it, that it  
fell, and overturned it  
that the Tent lay a-  
long.

And his fellow answered,  
and said, this is no-  
thing else save the  
sword of Gideon, the  
Son of Joash a man of  
Israel; for into his  
hand hath GOD deli-  
vered Midian, and all  
the Host.

And it was so, when  
Gideon heard the  
telling of the Dream,  
and the interpretation

non sum numerus  
sum sicut arena in lit-  
tus mare multitudo,

Quumque advenio Gid-  
hon, ecce quidam  
narro proximus suus  
somnia. & dico,  
ecce somnium som-  
nio, quod ecce tostus  
panis hordeaceus ob-  
verto sui in Castra  
Midianita, & perve-  
niens in Tentorium,  
concutio ipse ita ut  
cado, subvertoque ita  
ut lapsus jaceo Ten-  
torium.

Respondens autem  
proximus is, dico, non  
sum hic alius nisi gla-  
dius Gidhon filius Jo-  
aschus vir Israelita,  
trado enim Deus in  
manus is Midianita  
& totus hic castra.

Est ergo, quum audio  
Gidhon narratio som-  
nium, & explicatio is,  
ut incurvo sui & re-

whereof, that he wor-  
shipped and returned  
into the Host of Israel,  
and said, Arise, for  
the LORD hath deli-  
vered into your hands  
the Host of Midian.

And he divided the three  
hundred men into three  
Companies, and he put  
a Trumpet in every  
mans hand, with emp-  
ty Pitchers, and Lamps  
within the Pitchers.

And he said unto them,  
Look on me, and do  
likewise, and behold  
when I come to the Out-  
side of the Camp, it  
shall be that as I do, so  
shall ye do.

When I blow with a  
Trumpet, I and all that  
are with me, then blow  
ye the Trumpets also  
on every side of all the  
Camp, and say the  
SWORD of the LORD  
and GIDEON.

So Gideon, and the hun-  
dred men that were

versus ad Castra Is-  
raelita, dico, surgo  
trado enim Jehova in  
manus castra Midia-  
nita.

Tum distribuo trecenti  
illi vir in tres agmen,  
tradoque Buccina in  
manus quisque is, &  
Hydria vacuus, faxq;  
in medium hydria.

Et dico is respicio in  
ego, & sic facio, quum  
ecce ego venio in ex-  
tremitas castra iste,  
est, ut quemadmo-  
dum ego facio, sic  
facio.

Quum clango Buccina  
ego ut quicumq; sum  
cum ego, clango tu  
quoque Buccina cir-  
cum totus iste castra  
& dico JEHOVA  
ET GIDEON GLA-  
DIUS.

Adveniens itaque Gid-  
don & centum vir qui  
with



with him, came unto  
the outside of the Camp,  
in the beginning of the  
middle watch, (and  
they had but newly set  
the watch,) and they  
blew the Trumpets,  
and brake the Pitchers  
that were in their  
hands, and the three  
Companies blew the  
Trumpets, and brake  
the Pitchers that were  
in their hands, and the  
three Captains blew  
the Trumpets, and  
brake the Pitchers,  
and held the Lamps in  
their left hands, and  
the Trumpeters in their  
right hands to blow  
withal: And they  
cried, The SWORD  
of the LORD and of  
GIDEON, and they  
stood every man in his  
place, round about the  
Camp: and all the Host  
ran, and cried, and fled  
And the three hundred  
blew the Trumpets,

sum cum is, ad extre-  
mitas ille castra prin-  
cipium vigilia medi-  
us (tantummodo e-  
nim statuo Custos)  
clango Buccina simul  
frangens hydria qui  
sum in manus ipse,  
& clango itaque tres  
ille agmen buccina,  
& frango hydria, nam  
teneo manus suis si-  
nister fax manus ve-  
ro dexter buccina ad  
clangendum: Et cla-  
mo, GLADIUS JE-  
HOVA ET GIDE-  
ON. Subsisto autem  
quisque in locus suus  
circum castra ipse,  
Discurro autem to-  
tus exercitus, & vo-  
ciferor & fugio.

Rursus clango trecenti  
illi Buccina, & ob-  
and

the LORD set every  
man's sword against  
his fellow, even tho-  
roughout all the Host.

And the Host fled, and  
the Men of Israel ga-  
thered themselves to-  
gether, and pursued  
after the Midianites.

And they took two Prin-  
ces of the Midianites,  
Oreb and Zeeb.

And they slew Oreb upon  
the rock Oreb, and  
Zeeb they slew at the  
Wine-Press of Zeeb,  
and pursued Midian,  
and brought the heads  
of Oreb and Zeeb to  
Gideon, on the other  
side Jordan.

### JUDG. VIII.

**N**OW Zebah and  
Zalmunna were in  
Karkor, and their  
Hosts with them, a-  
bout fifteen thousand  
men, all that were left

verto Jehova gladi-  
us unus in alter idq;  
per totus castra ille.

Tum fugio Exercitus,  
quapropter convoca-  
tus sum vir Israelita, &  
persequor Midianita:

Capioque duo princeps  
Midianita, Horebus  
& Zeebus.

Et occido Horebus in  
rupes Horebus, Zee-  
bus vero occido in  
torcular Zeebus, et  
persequor Midianita,  
et affero caput Hore-  
bus et Zeebus ad Gid-  
don trans Jordan.

### JUDIC. VIII.

**Z**Ebach autem et  
Zalmunah sum  
Karkor, et exercitus  
is cum ipse quasi  
quindecim mille, qui-  
cunque residuus sum  
of

of all the Host of the  
Children of the East.

For there fell an hundred  
and twenty thousand  
men that drew sword.

And Gideon went up by  
the way of them that  
dwelt in Tents, on the  
East of Hobah, and  
Jogbehah, and smote  
the Host, for the Host  
was secure.

And when Zebah and  
Zalmunnah fled, he  
pursued after them,  
and took the two Kings  
of Midian, Zeba and  
Zalmunna, and dis-  
comfited all the Host.

And Gideon the son of  
Joash returned from  
battel before the Sun  
was up, and caught a  
young man of the men  
of Succoth, and in-  
quired of him; and he  
described unto him the  
Princes of Succoth,  
and the Elders there-  
of, even threescore and  
seventeen men.

e totus exercitus O-  
rientalis.

Cado enim centum Vi-  
ginti mille vir strin-  
gens gladius.

Ascendo itaque Gidhon  
via degens in Tenta-  
rium, ab Oriens Ho-  
bachum & Jogbeha  
percutioque exerci-  
tus ille dum exercitus  
dego secure.

Sed fugiens Zebachus  
& Tzalmunna perle-  
cutus sum, capioque  
duo Rex Midianita  
Zebachus & Tzal-  
munna, & totus exer-  
citus ille percello.

Postea revertens Gidhon  
filius Joaschus ab ille  
prælium, ante ascen-  
sus Sol, capio puer  
e vir Succothanus &  
percontor is: qui de-  
scribo is Princeps Suc-  
cothanus, & senior is  
septuaginta septen-  
decim vir.

And

And he came unto the men of Succoth, and said, behold Zebah, and Zalmunna, with whom you did upbraid me, saying, are the hands of Zebah and Zalmunna now in thine hands that we should give bread unto thymen that are Weary?

And he took the men of the City, and thornes of the Wilderness, and Briars, and with them he taught the men of Succoth.

And he beat down the Tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the City.

Then said he unto Zebah and Zalmunna, what manner of men were they whom you slew at Tabor? and they answered, as thou art, so were they, each one resembled the Children of a King.

Quumque advenio ad vir Succothanus, dico ecce Zebach & Tzalmunna cum qui exprobo ego, dicendo; an palma Zebach & Tzalmunahus sum nunc in manustuus, ut trado panis vir fessus ille.

Et assumtus vir Civitas ille, spinusque desertum, & Oxycanthus, documentum in is do vir Succothanus.

Deinde turris Penuel, destruo & interficio vir ille Civitas.

Postea dico Zebachus & Tzalmunahus qualis sum vir qui interficio in Tabor? qui respondeo, Qualis tu, talis ille sum, quisque is quasi filius Rex.

And

And he said, they were my Brethren, even the Sons of my Mother, as the LORD liveth, if ye had saved them alive, I would not slay you.

And he said unto Jether his First-born, up, and slay them; but theyouth drew not his sword: for he feared because he was yet a Youth.

Then Zebah and Zalmunna, said, Rise thou and fall upon us; for as the man is, so is his strength. And Gideon arose and slew Zebah and Zalmunna,

Thus was Midian subdued before the Children of Israel, so that they lifted up their hands no more: And the Country was in quietness forty years, in the dayes of Gideon

Tunc dico, Frater meus, filius mater meus sum, Ita ut vivo Jehova, si vivus servo is non occisurus sum tu.

Itaque dico Jether primogenitus suus surge tu occido iste, sed non stringo puer gladius suus eo quod timeo, nam adhuc puer sum.

Tum dico Zebachius & Tzalmunahus surgo tu, & incurro in ego, nam qualis vir, talis sum Robur is; Quapropter surgens Gideon interfecit Zebachius & Tzalmunahus; Ita depressus sum Midianita ante filius Israel, nec pergo attollo caput sum, sic quiesco terra dies Gideon in annus usque quadragesimus.

## JUDG. IX.

**A**ND Abimelech  
Went unto his Fa-  
thers house at Ophrah,  
and slew his Bretheren  
the sons of Gideon,  
being threescore and  
ten persons; upon one  
stone:

Notwithstanding; yet  
Jotham the youngest  
son of Jerubbaal, or  
Gideon, was left.

And all the Men of She-  
chem gathered toge-  
ther, and all the house  
of Millo, and went  
and made Abimelech  
King, &c.

And Gaal the son of E-  
bed said, Who is A-  
bimelech, and who is  
Shechem, that we  
should serve him?

And would to God these  
people were under my  
hand, &c.

And Gaal went out be-

## JUDIC. IX.

**V**ENIO autem Abimelec  
in domus pater suus  
Hophra & interficio  
frater suus, filius Gid-  
don, septuaginta vir  
super lapis unus.

Sed tamen superstes re-  
lictus sum Jotham fi-  
lius Jerubbahal mini-  
mus.

Tum congreco sui om-  
nis Shecemita & tota  
familia Millo, ablens  
constituo Abimelec in  
Rex, &c.

Dico autem Gahal, filius  
Hebedus quis sum A-  
bimelec, & Shechem, ut  
servio iste?

At utinam populus hic  
sum in manus meus.

Et egressus sum Gahal  
foras



before the men of Shechem, and fought with Abimelech.

And Abimelech chased him, and he fled before him, and many were overthrown and Wounded, &c.

And Abimelech fought against the City of Shechem; and he slew the people that was therein, and beat down the City, and sowed it with Salt.

And when all the men of the Tower of Shechem heard that, they entered into an Hold of the house of the God Berith.

And it was told Abimelech, that all the men of the Tower of Shechem were gathered together.

And Abimelech gat him up to Mount Zalmon, he and all the people that were with him, and Abimelech took

ante Shecemita & pugno contra Abimelec.

Sed persequor Abimelec is fugiens a facies suus, cadoque multus vulneratus, &c.

Oppugno etiam Abimelec civitas Shecem populusque qui sum in is interficio, & destructus civitas consero is sal.

Quumque audio omnis cives arx Shecemitanus ingredior propugnaculum Deus Berith.

Et nunciatum sum Abimelec sui congreo omnis cives arx Shecemitanus.

Ascendo ergo Abimelec Mons Zalmon, ipse & totus populus qui cum is sum, ibi accipio Abimelec securis  
And

an Ax in his hand  
and cut down a Bough  
from the Tree, and  
took it, and laid it on  
his Shoulder, and said  
unto the people that  
were with him, what  
ye have seen me do,  
make hast and do as I  
have done.

And all the people like-  
wise cut down every  
man his Bough and  
followed Abimelech,  
and put them to the  
Hold, and set the  
Hold on fire upon  
them: so that all the  
men of the tower of  
Shechem died also,  
about a thousand men  
and women.

Then went Abimelech  
to Thebez, and en-  
camped against The-  
bez and took it.

But there was a strong  
Tower within the  
City, and thither  
fled all the Men  
and Women, and

in manus suas & am-  
puto ramus arbor,  
qui capio, & impono  
humertus suus, edicoq;  
populus qui sum cum  
tui, qui video ego fa-  
cio festinanter facio  
sicut ego.

Tunc totus etiam popu-  
lus amputo quisque  
Ramus suus, & sequi-  
tus Abimelech, cir-  
cumpono propugna-  
culum & incendio ille  
propugnaculum ig-  
nis, sic mortuus sum  
etiam omnis cives  
arx Shechemitanus,  
quasi mille vir & mu-  
lier.

Deinde proficiscor Abi-  
melech Thebezum  
qui castra pono con-  
tra Thebezum & ca-  
pio ille Arx autem  
munitus sum intra  
Civitas ille illic con-  
fugio omnis vir &  
mulier, denique om-  
all

all they of the City,  
and shut it to them,  
and gat them up to the  
top of the Tower.

And Abimelech came un-  
to the Tower, and  
fought against it, and  
went hard unto the  
door of the Tower, to  
burn it with fire.

And a certain woman  
cast a piece of a Mil-  
stone upon Abime-  
lechs head, and all  
to brake his Skull.

Then he called hastily  
unto the young man his  
Armour-bearer, and  
said unto him, draw  
thy sword and slay me,  
that men say not of me,  
a woman slew him, and  
his young man thrust  
him through, and he  
died.

Thus GOD rendered the  
Wickedness of Abime-  
lech, which he did un-  
to his father in slay-  
ing his seventy bre-  
theren.

nis cives & oc-  
cludo circa sui, & as-  
cendo ad rectum  
arx.

Sed veniens *Abimelec* us-  
que ad arx ut pugno  
contra is quum accido  
usque ad porta arx ad  
comburendum is ig-  
nis;

Deicio mulier quidam  
fragmen mola super  
caput *Abimelec*, &  
confringo cranium is.

Tunc inclamans celeriter  
puer armiger suus e-  
dico is, stringo gladi-  
us tuus et occido ego,  
ne dico de ego mulier  
interficio is, tum con-  
fodio is puer is et mo-  
rior.

Sic facio Deus ut redeo  
maleficium *Abimelec*,  
qui afficio pater suus,  
interficiendo frater  
suus septuaginta.

## JUDG. XI.

**T**HEN the Spirit of the LORD came upon Jephthah, so Jephthah passed over unto the Children of Ammon, to fight against them, and the LORD delivered them into his hands.

And he smote them from Aroer, even till thou come to Minnith, even twenty Cities, and unto the Plain of the Vineyards, with a very great slaughter: thus the Children of Ammon were subdued before the Children of Israel.

## JUDG. XII.

**T**HEN Jephthah gathered together all the men of Gilead, and

## JUDIC. XI.

**T**UNC adsum Spiritus Jehova Jephthachus & transeo Jephthachus ad Hammonita ut pugno contra is, tradoque is Jehova in manus ille.

Percutio enim is ab Heroher usque qua venio Minnitha, viginti civitas, & usque ad planities vinea, magnus admodum cædes, sic depressus sum Hammonita a facies Israel.

## JUDIC. XII.

**T**UNC convocans Jephthachus omnis Gileadita & pugno contra E-  
fought

fought with Ephraim  
and the men of Gilead  
smote Ephraim; be-  
cause they said, the  
Gileadites are fugi-  
tives of Ephraim; a-  
mong the Ephraimites,  
and among the Manaf-  
sites. And the Gile-  
adites took the passages  
of Jordan before the E-  
phraimites.

And it was so, that when  
those Ephraimites  
which were escaped,  
said, let me go over,  
that the men of Gilead  
said unto him, art  
thou an Ephraimite?  
If he said nay:

Then said they unto him,  
say now Shibboleth,  
and he said Sibboleth.  
For he could not frame  
to pronounce it right.

Then they took him and  
slew him at the passa-  
ges of Jordan.

And there fell at that time  
of the Ephraimites  
fourty and two thou-  
sand.

phraimita; & percu-  
tio vir Gilhadita E-  
phraimita, quia dico  
vos Gilhadita medius  
inter Ephraimita &  
Manasites, perfuga  
Ephraimita sum. Oc-  
cupo enim Gilhadita  
vadum Jordanus con-  
tra Ephraimita.

Et est, quod quum E-  
phraimita ille qui ef-  
fugio, dico, permitto  
ut transeo tunc Gilha-  
dita respondeo tunc  
sum Ephraimita & si  
dico non sum:

Tum ille dicens hic, dico  
jam Shibboleth, si hic  
dico Sibboleth.

Non enim possum com-  
paro sui ad loquen-  
dum recte.

Tunc apprehensus is Ju-  
gulo ad vadum Jordan  
Sic cado tempus ille ex  
Ephraimita quadra-  
ginta duo mille.



## JUDG. XV.

**A**nd they bound Sampson with two new cords, and brought him up from the Rock, And when he came unto Lehi, the Philistims shouted against him,

## JUDIC. XV.

**E**T vincio Sampson duo funis novus, & deduco is a Petra.

Et quum pervenio ad Lechi vociferor Palestinus ad occursum is, and



and the Spirit of the LORD came mightily upon him, and the Cords that were upon his Arms became as flax that was burnt with fire, and his Bands loosed from off his hands.

And he found a new Jaw-bone of an Ass, and put forth his hand and took it, and slew a thousand men therewith. And Sampson said, with the Jaw-bone of an Ass, I sleep upon Heaps, with the Jaw-bone of an Ass have I slain a thousand Men.

JUDG. XX.

AND the men of Israel went out to Battell against Benjamin. and the Children of Benjamin came forth out of Gibeah, and destroyed down to the

tum incedo in is Spiritus Jehova vehementer, sumque funis ille ad Brachium is tanquam filum lineus qui ardeo ignis, & dissolvor vinculum is e manus is. Et invenio humens Maxilla Afinus, & extensus manus suus accipio is & mille vir occido is.

Et dico Sampson Maxilla Afinus acervus, acervus dico : Maxilla Afinus occido mille vir.

JUDIC. XX.

Exeo autem Israelita ad praelium contra Beniaminita, exeo etiam filius Benjamin e Gibba, & prosterne humus ex Israelita dies ille viginti

F 3

ground

ground of the Israelites  
that day, twenty and  
two thousand men.

And Benjamin went forth  
against them out of  
Gibeah, the second  
day, and destroyed  
down to the ground of  
the Children of Israel  
again eighteen thou-  
sand men.

And the Children of Is-  
rael went up against  
the Children of Ben-  
jamin on the third day,  
&c. And all the men  
of Israel rose up out of  
their place, and put  
themselves in Array at  
Baal-Tamar:

And the LORD smote  
Benjamin before Is-  
rael; and the Chil-  
dren of Israel destroyed  
of the Benjamites,  
that day, twenty five  
thousand and one hun-  
dred.

duo mille vir.

Exiens quoque Benjami-  
nita obviam is Gibha  
secundus dies proster-  
no humus ex Israelita  
iterum octodecim mil-  
le vir.

Quapropter ascendo fi-  
lius Israel contra Ben-  
jaminita tertius dies,  
&c.

Tunc omnis Israelita sur-  
gens quisque e locus  
iuvus instruo acies Ba-  
bal-Thamar.

Sic afficio Jehova Benja-  
min plaga coram Is-  
rael; & prosterno Is-  
raelita ex Benjaminita  
dies ille vicies quin-  
quies mille centum  
vir.

## I. S A M. IV.

**N**OW Israel went out  
against the Philis-  
tines to Battel, and  
Pitched beside Eben-  
Ezer; And the Phi-  
listins Pitched in E-  
phrek. And the Philis-  
tins put themselves in  
aray against Israel:  
and when they joyued  
Battel, Israel was smit-  
ten before the Philis-  
tins: and they slew of  
the Army in the Field,  
about four thousand  
men.

And when the Ark of the  
Covenant of the LORD  
came into the Camp, all  
Israel shouted with a  
great shout.

And the Philistins were  
afraid, for they said  
God is come into the  
Camp, &c.

And the Philistins  
fought, and Israel was

## I S A M. IV.

**E**Gredior autem Isra-  
elita obviam Pelisch-  
thaus in prælium, &  
Castrametor juxta E-  
ben-Hezer, castra au-  
tem habeo Pelischtha-  
us Aphek.

Instruo itaque acies Pe-  
lischthaus contra Is-  
rael, & quum prælium  
confero, plaga affici-  
or Israel coram Pe-  
lischthaus, & occido ex-  
ercitus ipse in idem a-  
ger quasi quatuor mil-  
le vir.

Quum autem venio Ar-  
ca foedus Jehova in  
castra, ut vociferor  
omnis Israelita vo-  
ciferatio magnus.

Quamobrem timeo Pe-  
lischthaus, dico enim  
DEUS venio in ca-  
stra, &c.

Pugno autem Pelisch-  
thaus, & percussus

smitten, and there was  
a very great slaughter,  
for there fell of Israel  
thirty thousand foot  
men.

And the Ark of God was  
taken, and the two sons  
of Eli, Hophni and  
Phinehas were slain.

And there ran a man of  
Benjamin out of the  
Army and came to Shi-  
loh, and when he came,  
lo, Eli sat upon a seat  
by the way side, and the  
man said unto Eli, Is-  
rael is fled before the  
Philistims, and there  
has also been a great  
slaughter, and thy two  
Sons also Hophni and  
Phinehas are dead, and  
the Ark of God is taken.

And it came to pass when  
he made mention of the  
Ark of God, that he fell  
from off the seat back-  
ward, and his neck  
broke and he died.

And when his daughter  
in Law Phinehas wife

sum Israel sumque  
plaga ille magnus val-  
de, nam cado ex Israel  
triginta mille pedes.

Et Arca Dei captus sum,  
& occisus sum duo fi-  
lius Heli, Chophni &  
Pinehas.

Tum currens quidam  
Benjaminita ex ipse a-  
cies, venio Schilo, qui  
ingrediens, ecce, Heli  
fedeo in solium latus  
via, Dicoque vir ille  
Heli, fugio Israel co-  
ram Pelischtheus, &  
etiam magnus plaga  
sum, quinetiam duo fi-  
lius tuus Chophni &  
Pinehas mortuus sum,  
& Arca Deus captus  
sum.

Fuit autem quum men-  
tio facio Arca DEUS,  
ut cado e solium re-  
trorsum fractus collum  
mior.

Præterea nurus is, uxor  
Pinehas, quum audio  
hæc fama de captus  
heard

heard the Tydings, that the Ark of God was taken, and that her father in Law and Husband were dead, her pains came upon her.

And about the time of death she regarded not, and named the Child Ichabod, saying, the Glory is departed from Israel,

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### I SAM. VII.

**A**ND as Samuel was offering up the burnt-offering, the Philistines drew near to Battel against Israel: but the LORD thundred with a great Thunder in that day upon the Philistines, and discomfited them, and they were smitten before Israel.

And the Men of Israel went out of Mizpeh, and pursued the Philistines, and smote them

Arca DEUS. & mortuus locus suus ac vir suus: irruo in is dolor is.

Et tempus qui morior, non animus suus appono, nomen autem do puer ille *Ichabod*, dico enim, emigro gloria ab *Israel*.

---

### I SAM. VII.

**S**chemuel autem offerens Holocaustum ut *Pelischthæus* appropinquo ad prælium contra *Israel*.

Sed intono *Jehovah* sonus magnus idem dies contra *Pelischthæus* & fundo is, ita ut plaga afficior coram *Israel*.

Egressus autem *Israelita Mizpa*, persequor *Pelischthæus*, qui percutior usque ad locus

until they came under  
Bethcar.

Then Samuel took a stone  
and set it between  
Mizpeh and Shen, and  
called the name thereof  
Eben-Ezer, saying,  
hitherto hath the  
LORD helped us.

So the Philistines were  
subdued, and they came  
no more into the Coasts  
of Israel;

And the Cities which  
the Philistines had  
taken from Israel, were  
restored to Israel, from  
Ekron, even unto Gath,  
and the Coasts thereof  
did Israel deliver out  
of the Hands of the  
Philistins.

I S A M. XIII.

WHEN Saul had  
Reigned two years  
over Israel, he chose him  
three thousand men of  
Israel, whereof two thou-  
sand were with Saul in  
Michmash, and in  
mount Bethel, and one

subjacens Bethcar.

Tunc accipiens Schemuel  
lapis colloco is inter  
Mizpa & Shenis, &  
voco nomen is Eben-  
Hexerus: dico enim,  
usque huc adjuvo ego  
Jehova

Sic depressus sum Pe-  
lischtham, neque per-  
go deinceps invado  
terminus Israelita.

Et reductus sum civitas  
ad Israel qui capio Pe-  
lischtham ab Israel, ab  
Hekron, Gathus usque  
& terminus is eripio  
Israel e manus Pelisch-  
tham.

I S A M. XIII.

QUUM duo annus reg-  
no Saul super Israel,  
eligo sui tres mille  
ex Israelita, qui bis  
mille sum cum Saul in  
Michmaschus, & in  
Mons Bethel, mille  
autem cum Jehona-  
thon.



thousand were with Jonathan in Gibeah of Benjamin: and the rest of the people he sent every man to his Tent. And Jonathan smote the Garrison of the Philistines that was in Geba, and the Philistines heard of it: And Saul blew the Trumpet thorow-out all the Land, saying, let the Hebrews hear. And all Israel heard say, that Saul had smitten a Garrison of the Philistines. And the Philistines gathered themselves together, to fight with Israel, thirty thousand Chariots, and six thousand Horsemen, and people as the sand which is on the Sea shore in multitude, when the men of Israel saw that they were in a strait, then the people did hide themselves, &c.

than Gibha Benjamin: reliquus autem populus dimitto quisque ad tentorium suus.

Percutio autem Jehonathan miles stationarius Pelischthaus qui sum Gebahus qui audio Pelischthaus.

Et clango buccina Saul per totus is terra dicens, audio Hebraeus.

Omnis autem Israelita audio quod Saul percutio stationarius miles Pelischthaus.

Pelischthaus vero congrego sui ut bello contra Israel triginta mille currus, & sex mille eques, ac populus in multitudo sicut arena qui sum in litus mare. Itaque Israelita videns angustia esse sui abscondo sese populus, &c.

## I S A M. XIV.

**N**ow it came to pass  
Upon a day, that Jo-  
nathan the Son of Saul  
said unto the young  
man that bear his Ar-  
mour, Come, and let us  
go over to the Philis-  
tines Garrison, but he  
told not his father.

And between the passages  
by which Jonathan  
thought to go over to  
the Philistines Garri-  
son, there was a sharp  
Rock on the one side,  
and a sharp Rock on the  
other side:

The Name of the one was  
Bozez, and the Name  
of the other Seneh.

And Jonathan said to the  
young man that bare  
his Armour, come, it  
may be that the LORD  
will work for us.

And his Armour-bearer  
said unto him, do all

## I S A M. XIV.

**F**UIT autem quidam  
dies ut edico Jehona-  
than filius Saul puer  
Armiger suus, age-  
dum, transeo ad statio-  
nem ad Pelischthaus, quum  
pater suus non indico.

Inter Angustia autem  
illa qui quæro Jeho-  
nathan transeo ad sta-  
tio Pelischthaus sco-  
pulus sum ab unus la-  
tus hinc, & scopulus  
ab alter latus inde:  
nomenque unus Bo-  
zez, & nomen alter  
sene.

Et dico Jonathan puer  
Armiger suus, age-  
dum forte facio Je-  
hova pro ego.

Respondeo ipse Armiger  
suus, facio quisquis  
that

that is in thine  
heart.

And both of them discovered themselves unto the Garison of the Philistins.

And the men of the Garison said, come up to us, and we will shew you a thing.

And Jonathan said unto his Armour-bearer, come up after me : For the LORD hath delivered them into the hand of Israel

And Jonathan Climbed up upon his hands, and upon his feet, and his Armour-bearer after him :

And they fell before Jonathan ; and his Armour-bearer slew after him.

And that first slaughter which Jonathan and his Armour-bearer made, was about twenty men.

And there was trembling

sum in animus tuus.

Retego itaque fui ambo  
statio Pelischthau.

Et dico homo stationarius Pelischthau, Ascendo ad ego ut notus facio tu res.

Quamobrem dico Jehonathan Armiger suus ascendo post ego, nam trado is Jehova in manus Israel.

Ascendo itaque Jehonathan nixus manus & Pes suus, & Armiger suus post ille.

Cado autem ante Jehonathan ; & Armiger is Mors afficio post is.

Sumque primus ille cædes qui facio Jehonathan & Armiger is quasi viginti vir.

Quapropter trepidatio

in the Host in the Field,  
and among all the Peo-  
ple: the Garrison and  
the spoilers, they also  
trembled, and the  
Earth quaked: so it  
was a very great trem-  
bling.

And the watch-men of  
Saul in Gibeah of  
Benjamin looked; and  
behold, the multitude  
melted away, and they  
went on beating down  
one another.

And Saul and all the Peo-  
ple that were with him,  
assembled themselves,  
and they came to the  
Battel, and behold, e-  
very mans sword was  
against his fellow, and  
there was a very great  
discomfiture.

---

I S A M. XV.

SAMUEL said vnto  
Saul, Thus saith the  
LORD of Hosts, I

sum in castra; in ager,  
& in totus populus  
ille; stationarius, &  
populator quoque mi-  
les trepido, & trema  
Terra: Et sum trepi-  
datio valde magnus.

Et aspicio speculator  
Saulus in Gibha Benja-  
min: & ecce multi-  
tudo ille colliquefco,  
& pergo indefinenter  
tundo lui.

Congregatus itaque Saul  
& totus populus qui  
sum cum is venio ad  
pugna, & ecce, gladius  
quisque strictus sum  
in alter, & sum ibi  
plaga magnus valde.

---

I S A M. XV.

DICO autem Sche-  
muel Saul, sic aio  
Jehova; memini is qui  
Re-

Remember what Ama-  
lek did to Israel, how  
he laid wait for him in  
the way when he came  
up from Egypt.

Now go and smite Ama-  
lek, and utterly de-  
stroy all that they have,  
&c.

And Saul gathered the  
people together and  
numbred them in Tela-  
im.

Two hundred thousand  
Footmen, and ten thou-  
sand men of Judah.

And Saul came to a City  
of Amalek and laid  
wait in the Val-  
ley.

And Saul smote the A-  
malekites from Havi-  
lah, until thou comest  
to Shur, that is over a-  
gainst Egypt.

And he took Agag the  
King of the Amale-  
kites alive, and utterly  
destroyed all the people  
with the Edge of the  
sword.

facio Hamalikus Is-  
rael, qui infidior is in  
iter, quum Ascendo  
ex Aegyptus.

Nunc eo tu ut percutio  
Hamalekus & omnino  
perdo quisquis is sum,  
&c.

Congrego itaque Saul  
populus & recenset is  
in Telajimi, ducenti  
mille pedes, & decem  
mille vir Jeshuda.

Et pervenio Saul usque  
ad civitas Hamalekus  
ut contendo cum is  
in vallis is.

Et percutio Saul Ha-  
malekita ab Havila  
usque qua venio Schu-  
ru, qui oppositus se  
habeo Aegyptus.

Et capio Agagus Rex  
Hamalekita vivus &  
totus is populus inter-  
necio deo eo acies  
gladius.

But Saul and the People spared Agag, and the best of the Sheep, and of the Oxen, and of the Fatlings, and the Lambs, and all that was good, &c.

Then said Samuel, bring you hither to me Agag, the King of the Amalekites; and Agag came unto him delicately.

And Samuel said, as thy sword hath made Women childless, so shall thy Mother be childless among Women.

And Samuel hewed Agag in Pieces, before the LORD GOD in Gilgal.

Sed clementia utor Saul & Populus is erga Agagum, & erga optimos greges, & armentorum, & erga depastus pecus & agnus, & quis bonus sum &c.

Tum dico Schemuel, duco huc ad me Agagum Rex Amalekitarum: & pervenio ad Agagum delicate cultum.

Sed dico Schemuel, quem admodum orbo gladius tuus mulier, sic orbor inter mulieres mater tuus.

Dein loquitur Schemuel Agagum coram Jehovah in Gilgal.



David Slayes Goliath, y<sup>e</sup> Philistines Fled.



I. S. A. M. XVII.

**N**OW the Philistines gathered together their Armies to Battell, at Shochoh, which belongeth to Judah, and Pitched between Shochoh, and Azekeh in Ephes-Dammim.

I. S. A. M. XVII.

**C**ongregō autem Philistheus exercitus iuus ad bellum, congrego se ad Soco, quī sum Iehuda. Et Castrametor inter Socchulis & Hazekus in Ephes-Dammim.

G

And

And Saul and the men of Israel were gathered together, and Pitched by the Valley of Elah, and set the Battel in Array against the Philistins.

And there went out a Champion out of the Camp of the Philistins, Named Goliath of Gath: Whose height was six Cubits and a Span. And he had a Helmet of brass upon his head; and he was Armed with a Coat of Mail: And the weight of the Coat was five thousand Shekels of Brass.

And he had Greaves of Brass upon his Leggs, and a Target of Brass between his Shoulders. And the staff of his Spear was like a weavers Beam, and his Spears head weighed six hundred Shekels of Iron: And one bearing a

Saul vero Israelita congregatus sum, & castra pono in Conval-  
lis Hela, & instruo acies contra Peliseb-  
thens.

Egressus sum autem qui-  
dam Duellator, e ca-  
stra Pelisebthens Goli-  
ath nomen, Garhum  
ortus, qui altitudo  
sum sex cubitus cum  
spithama.

Galea autem Chalybæ-  
us super caput is, &  
lorica squammatus in-  
dutus sum; pondus  
vero loricae sum quin-  
que mille siclum e  
chalybæ.

Et tibiale Chalybæus  
anifum super Pes is, &  
humeral Chalybæus  
inter humerus is.

Hastile autem hasta is  
similis sum Jugum  
Textor: & mvero fer-  
reus hasta is sexcenti  
siclus sum: & qui  
Shield

Shield went before him.

And he stood and cryed unto the Armies of Israel, Chuse you a man for you and let him come down to me.

If he be able to fight with me and to kill me, then will we be your servants: And the Philistin said, I defie the Armies of Israel this day, when Saul & all Israel heard those words of the Philistin, they were dismay'd, and greatly afraid, &c.

And the three Eldest Sons of Jesse went and followed Saul to the Battel;

And David was the youngest, and the Philistin drew near morning and evening, and presented himself forty days.

And Jesse said unto David his Son, take now for thy brethren an Ephah of this parched

scutum fero antecedit is.

Et subsistens clamo ad acies israelita, seligo vestrum vir qui descendendo ad ego.

Si praevalco pugnando contra ego, ita ut occido ego tunc sumus tu servus, praeterea dico Pelischthaus ille, ego probrum afficio acies israelita bodie.

Quumque audio Saul & torus Isiael verbum ille Pelischthaus: consternatus timeo valde, &c.

Abiens tres filius Jischai maximus, sequor Schaulis in bellum. David autem sum minimus. Appropinquo vero Pelischthaus ille mane & vesper & sisto sui quadraginta dies. Et dico Jischai Davidis filius suus, accipio nunc pro fra-

Corn, and these Ten Loaves, and run to the Camp to thy brethren, and Carry these Ten Cheeses to the Captain of their Thousand.

And David rose up early in the morning and he came to the Trench, as the Host was going forth to fight, and shouted for the Battle.

And David left his Carriage and ran into the Army, and came and saluted his Brethren.

And as he talked with them, behold there came up the Champion (the Philistin of Gath, Goliath by name) and spake according to the same words, and David heard them.

And all the men of Israel, when they saw him, fled from him, and were sore afraid.

And the men of Israel said,

ter tuus Epha hic arista tostus, & decem hic panis, & currens in castra deporto ad frater tuus, decem autem caseus iste deferro ad Chiliarchus is.

Itaque surgens David mane pervenio ad plaustrum ambitus, quum exercitus prodeco in acies, & vociferor in praelium.

Quapropter deferens David onus suus, curro in ipse acies, & saluto frater suus.

Ipsa autem loquens cum is ecce Duellator ille ascendo (Pelischtham Gathum ortus Goliath nomen) & loquor ejusmodi verbum, qui audio David.

Singulus autem Israelita quum video ille fugio a facies is, metuens valde.

Et dico Israelita et

and it shall be, that the man who killeth him, the King will enrich him with great riches, and will give him his daughter, and make his fathers house free in Israel.

And David spake to the men that stood by him, saying, what shall be done to the Man that killeth this Philistin, for who is this uncircumcised Philistin, that he should despise the Armyes of the living GOD? &c.

And when the words were heard which David spake, they rehearsed them before Saul:

And he sent for him.

And David said to Saul: let no mans Heart fail because of him; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistin.

And Saul said to David, thou art not able to go

ut vir ille qui percussio is dito Rex divitiarum magnus, & filia sua do ei, & domus paternus is immunis facio in Israel.

Tunc alloquor David homo iste qui adsto, dicens, quid fio vir qui percussio Peliscthaus ille, quis enim sum Peliscthaus preputiatus iste qui probro afficio acies Deus vivens? &c.

Quumque auditus sum sermo qui loquor David indicatus sum presens Schaulis: qui accio is.

Dico vero David Schaulis ne concido animus ullus propter iste servus tuus iturus sum & pugnaturus contra Peliscthaus iste.

Sed dico Schaul David, non praevalco eundo

against this Philistin.  
*And David said unto Saul,*  
 thy servant kept his fa-  
 thers sheep, and there  
 came a Lion and a  
 Bear, and a Lamb out  
 of the Flock,

*And I went out after him,*  
 and smote him and de-  
 livered it out of his  
 mouth, and when he a-  
 rose against me, I  
 caught him by his  
 beard, and smote him  
 and slew him,

*Thy servant slew both the*  
 Lion and the Bear,  
 and this uncircumci-  
 sed Philistin shall be as  
 one of them, seeing he  
 hath defied the Armies  
 of the living God,  
 &c.

*And Saul said unto David,*  
 Go, and the LORD be  
 with thee,

*And Saul Armed David*  
 with his Armour, and  
 he put a Helmet of  
 Brass upon his head,  
 also he Armed him with  
 a Coat of Mail.

contra *Pelischthæus*  
 iste ut pugno contra is  
 Tum dico *David Schau-*  
*lis* pascens servus tu-  
 us grex pater suus,  
 quum accedens leo &  
 ursus aufero agnellus  
 e grex.

*Egressus* persequor is ita  
 ut percutio is, & eri-  
 pio ex os is, insurgens  
 vero in ego prehendo  
 is Barba. & percutiens  
 morte afficio is,

Tum leo tum ursus per-  
 cutio servus tuus &  
*Pelischthæus* præpu-  
 tiatus iste ut unus ex  
 is futurus sum, cum  
 probum afficio acies  
 Deus vivens, &c.

Tum dico *Schaul David*  
 abeo, & Jehova sum  
 cum tu.

*Armò autem Schaul Da-*  
*vid* arma suus, & im-  
 pono galea Chalybea  
 caput is, & induo is  
 lorica,

*And*



And David said unto Saul  
I cannot go with these:  
for I have not pro-  
ved them. And David  
put them off him.

And he took his staff in  
his hand, and he chose  
him five smooth stones  
out of the Brooke, and  
put them in a sheep-  
herds Bag which he  
had; and his sling was  
in his hand; and he  
drew neer to the Phi-  
listin.

And the Philistin came on,  
and drew neer unto  
David, and the man  
that bare the Shield  
went before him.

And when the Philistin  
saw David, he disdain-  
ed him:

And the Philistin said un-  
to David, am I a dog,  
that thou comest to  
me with staves? and  
the Philistin cursed  
David by his Gods.

Then said David, thou  
comest to me with a

Sed dico David Sabath,  
non possum incedo  
cum istis, quia non  
sum expertus, amove-  
oque is David a lui.

Et acceptus baculus su-  
us in manus suas eli-  
go sui quinque levis  
lapis ex rivulus, qui  
impono in pera Pasto-  
ralis qui habeo, funda  
autem is sum in ma-  
nus is. sic appropin-  
quo ad Pelischthæus.

Similiter Pelischthæus  
pergo appropinquo  
ad David, & vir  
qui fero scutum præ-  
cedo is.

Quumque Pelischthæus  
video David sperno is

Quamobrem dico Pe-  
lischthæus David, an  
canis sum quod venis  
contra ego cum bacu-  
lum maledicoque Pe-  
lischthæus ille David  
per Deus suos.

Deinde dico David, tu  
G + sword,

sword, and with a  
Spear, and with a  
Shield: but I come to  
thee in the Name of the  
LORD of Hosts, the  
God of the Armyes of  
Israel, whom thou hast  
defied, &c.

And it came to pass when  
the Philistin arose, and  
came and drew nigh to  
meet David, that Da-  
vid hastened, and ran to-  
wards the Army to  
meet him.

And David put his hand  
in his bag, and took  
thence a stone, and  
smote the Philistin in  
his fore-head, that the  
stone sunk into his fore-  
head, and he fell upon  
his face to the  
Earth.

So David prevailed over  
the Philistin, but there  
was no sword in the  
hand of David. There-  
fore David ran, and  
stood upon the Philis-  
tin, & took his sword,

venio ad ego cum gla-  
dius, & cum hasta, &  
cum humerale, ego  
vero venio ad tu  
in nomen Jehova ex-  
ercitus, Deus acies  
Israelita qui probum  
afficio, &c.

Est autem quum surgens  
Pelischthæus, pergo  
appropinquo obviam  
David, & festinans  
David percurro ad  
exercitus obviam Pe-  
lischthæus.

Ut extendens David  
manus suas ad pera-  
suus accipio inde la-  
pis & intorqueo fun-  
da & percutio Pelisch-  
thæus in frons is, ita ut  
immersus lapis in  
frons is cado pronus  
in terra.

Ita prævaleo David in  
Pelischthæus, sed nul-  
lus sum gladius in  
manus David, Ac-  
currens autem David  
sto super Pelischthæus  
& arreptus gladius is

and

and drew it out of the sheath thereof, and slew him, and cut off his head. And when the Philistins saw their Champion was dead they fled. And the men of Israel and Judah arose, and shouted and pursued the Philistins until thou come to the Valley, and to the gates of Ekron.

I. S A M. XVIII.

**A**ND Saul command-  
ed his servants, say-  
ing, Commune with  
David secretly, and  
say, behold the King  
hath delight in thee,  
and all his servants  
love thee: therefore be  
the Kings Son in  
Law.

And Saul servants spak-  
those words in the  
Eares of David: and  
David said, seemeth it

qui educo e vagina su-  
us, & morte afficio is,  
amputo quoque ille  
caput is, Et quum vi-  
deo Pelischthaus mor-  
tuus esse fortissimus  
suus, aufugio, surgens  
verovir Israel & Je-  
huda, vociferans per-  
sequor Pelischthaus  
usque quae eo per val-  
lis & usque ad porta  
Hekron.

I S A M. XVIII.

**P**Ræcipio autem Schaul  
servus suus, dicens  
alloquor David clam,  
dicendo, ecce delector  
tu Rex, & omnis ser-  
vus is amo tu, nunc  
ergo Jungo tu affinitas  
cum Rex.

Ut autem eloquor ser-  
vus Schaul in auris  
David sermo iste:  
dico David, an videor

to you a light thing to  
be a Kings Son in  
Law, seeing that I am  
a poor man, and light-  
ly esteem'd, and the  
servants of Saul told  
him, saying, on this  
manner spake David.

And Saul said, Thus shall  
ye say to David, The  
King desireth not any  
dowry, but an hundred  
fore-skins of the Phi-  
listines, to be avenged  
of the Kings Ene-  
mies.

But Saul thought to have  
David fall by the hands  
of the Philistines.

And when his servants  
told David those words,  
It pleased David well  
to be the Kings Son in  
Law.

And the days were not  
expired, wherefore Da-  
vid arose, he, and his  
men, and slew of the  
Philistines two hundred  
men, and David  
brought their fore-

levis in oculus vester  
affinitas jungor cum  
Rex cum ego sum  
pauper & vilis?

Qui quum renuncio ser-  
vus Schaul is, dicendo,  
huiusmodi sermo lo-  
quor David:

Edico Schaul, sic dico  
David, non delector  
Rex dos nisi ex cen-  
tum praputium Pe-  
lischthaus ut ultio  
sumor de inimicus  
Rex.

Spero enim Schaul ca-  
surus esse David ma-  
nus Pelischthaus.

Renunciatus igitur ser-  
vus is David sermo  
iste, bene David pla-  
cet res iste ut affini-  
tate sui conjungere  
Regis.

Necdum impletus sum  
dies ille, quum surgens  
David, ipse cum vir-  
tutibus & percussio e  
Pelischthaus ducenti  
vir, & afferro David  
skint,

skins, and they gave them in full Tale to the King, that he might be the Kings Son in Law.

And Saul gave him Michal his daughter to wife.

I S A M. XXII.

AND Saul said to Ahimelech the Priest, why have ye Conspired against me, thou and the Son of Jesse, in that thou hast given him bread, and a sword, and hast enquired of God for him.

And the King said, thou shalt surely dye.

And the King said to the footmen that stood about him, Turn and slay the Priests of the LORD, but the servants of the King would not.

And the King said to

præputium is. & medius plebs exhibeo is Rex affinitate suiungere Rex.

Quapropter do is Schaul Mical filia suus in uxor.

I S A M. XXII.

ET dico Schaul Ahimelech Sacerdos, quare conjuro in ego, tu & filius Jischai? cum do is panis & gladius, & consulo pro is Deus.

Præterea dico Rex certissime moriturus sum Dicoque Rex cursor qui adsto tui, Divertere & morte afficere Sacerdos Jehova sed nolo servus Rex.

Quapropter dico Rex

Doeg

Doeg, Turn thou and  
fall upon the Priests.

And Doeg turned, and  
he fell upon the Priests,  
and slew on that day  
four score and five Per-  
sons that did wear a  
linnen Ephod.

And Nob the City of the  
Priests smote he with  
the edge of the sword,  
both men and women,  
Children and suck-  
lings, and Oxen, and  
Asses, and sheep with  
the edge of the sword.

---

I S A M. XXIII.

**T**HEN they told Da-  
vid, saying, behold,  
the Philistins fight a-  
gainst Keilah, and  
they Rob the Thresh-  
ing-floors.

Therefore David enqui-  
red of the LORD.

And the LORD said un-  
to David, Go, and  
smite the Philistins,  
and save Keilah.

Dojegus, diverto tu &  
irruo in Sacerdos.

Divertens ergo Dojeg ir-  
ruo in Sacerdos &  
morte afficio idem  
dies octoginta quin-  
que vir gestans ami-  
culum lineus.

Nobus quoque Civitas  
Sacerdos percutio a-  
cies gladius, tam vir  
quam scemina, tam  
puer quam lactans, e-  
tiam Bos, & Afirus, &  
ovis acies gladius.

---

I S A M. XXIII.

**Q**UUM autem indica-  
tus sum David, di-  
cendo ecce Pelischthaus  
bellum gero contra  
Keila, & ipse diripio  
area ille.

Consulo David Jehova.

Et dico Jehova, David,  
eo, & percutiens Pe-  
lischthaus servare Ke-  
bila. So



So David and his men went to Keilah, and fought with the Philistins, and brought away tweir Cattel, and smote them with a great slaughter: So David saved the inhabitants of Keilah.

I S A M. XXIV.

**T**HEN Saul took three thousand Chosen men out of all Israel, and went to seek David and his men upon the Rocks of the Wild-Goats.

And he came to the Sheep-Coats by the way, where there was a Cave, and Saul went in to Cover his feet.

And the men of David said unto him, behold the day of which the LORD said unto thee, behold, I will deliver thine Enemy into thine hand.

Itaque abiens David cum vir suis Kehila, debello Pelisethans & abigo pecus is, & percutio is plaga magnus sic servo David habitator Kehila.

I S A M. XXIV.

**T**UM accipiens Schaul tres mille vir dilectus e totus Israel eo ad quærendum David versus rupes rupicapra.

Et pervenio ad caula ovium prope via, ubi sum spelunca, ibi ingredior Schaul ad purgandum alvus.

Et dico homo David is, ecce hic dies sum quæ dico Jehova tu, ecce, ego trado inimicus tuus in manus tuus.

Thus

Then David arose, and  
Cut of the Skirt of  
Sauls Robe Privily.

And it came to pass af-  
terward that Davids  
Heart smote him, be-  
cause he had Cut off  
Sauls Skirt.

So David staid his ser-  
vants with these words,  
and suffered them not  
to rise against Saul.

But Saul rose up out of  
the Cave and went on  
his way.

David also arose after-  
ward out of the Cave,  
and cryed after Saul,  
saying, my Lord the  
King.

And when Saul looked be-  
hind him, David stoop-  
ed with his face to the  
Earth, and bowed him-  
self, &c.

And David said to Saul,  
behold this day thine  
eyes have seen, how  
that the LORD had  
delivered thee to day  
into mine hand in the

Quare surgens David  
abscindo ala pallium  
qui cum Schaulo, clam.  
Et est postmodum ut  
afficio animus David  
ipsi, eo quod abscin-  
do ala pallium qui  
sum Schaulo.

Et dispesco David homo  
suus verbum iste, nec  
fino is insurgo in  
Schaulis.

Schaul autem surgens ex  
spelunca, eo iter suus.

Postea etiam David sur-  
gens e spelunca &  
clamo post Schaulis,  
dicendo, Dominus  
meus Rex.

Quumque intueor Schaul  
post lui, vertex incli-  
nans David facies in  
terra demissus incur-  
vo sui, &c.

Dicoque David Schaul,  
ecce hic dies video o-  
culus tuus, Jehova  
tradere tu hodie in  
manus meus in spe-  
lunca, dicoque alius

Cave,

Cave, and some bade  
me kill thee, &c.

Moreover, my father, see,  
the Skirt of thy Robe  
in mine hand: for in  
that I cut off the Skirt  
of thy Robe, and killed  
thee not, know thou and  
see that there is neither  
evil nor transgression  
in mine hand, and I  
have not sinned against  
thee: yet thou huntest  
my soul to take it, &c.  
And he said to David,  
thou art more Righte-  
ous then I, for thou hast  
rewarded me good,  
wher as I have reward-  
ed thee evil.

I S A M. XXVI.

AND the Ziphites  
came unto Saul in Gi-  
beah, saying, dash not  
David hide himself in  
the Hill of Hachilah,  
which is before Jeshi-  
mon?

occido is.

Imo pater meus vide ala  
pallium suus in manus  
meus: ex is quod ex-  
scindendo ala pallium  
tuus non interficio tu,  
agnoscere & videre  
non esse in manus me-  
us malum, nec trans-  
gressio; nec pecco in  
tu, quamvis tu venor  
vita meus ut interci-  
pio, &c.

Dico autem ille David  
justus sum ego nam tu  
rependo ego bonum,  
quum ego afficio tu  
malum.

I S A M. XXVI.

ET venio Ziphita ad  
Saul in Gikha, di-  
cendo nonne David  
latito in collis Cha-  
villa ante Jeshimon?

Then

Then Saul arose, and went down to the Wilderness of Ziph, having three thousand Chosen men of Israel with him, to seek David in Ziph.

David therefore sent out Spies, and understood that Saul was come in very deed.

David therefore came to the place where Saul had pitched: and David beheld the Place where Saul lay, and Abner the son of Ner, the Captain of his Host, and Saul lay in the Trench, and the People pitched round about him.

So David and Abishai came to the People by night, and behold, Saul lay sleeping within the Trench, and his Spear stuck in the ground at his Bolster. So David took the Spear and the Cruse of water from

Tum surgens Schaul descendendo versus desertum Ziph, & cum inter mille vir dilectus Israelita ad querendum David in desertum Ziph.

Mitto autem David explorator, per qui cognosco pro certo advento Schaul.

Quare venio David in locus ubi Schaul castra habebam. Et inspecio David locus ubi cumbo Schaul, & Abner filius Nerus, Princeps militia is; Schaul autem cumbo in ambitu plaustra, populus vero castra circa is.

Venio ergo David cum Abischaius ad populum ille nocte, & ecce Schaul cumbo dormiens in plaustra ambitu, & hasta is infixus in humum juxta cervicalis, accipio itaque David hasta, & am-

Saul

Sauls Bolster, and no man saw it, neither awaked, for a deep sleep from the LORD was fallen upon them.

Then David went over to the other side, and stood on the Top of an Hill afar off.

And David cryed to the People, and to Abner the Son of Ner, saying, Answerest thou not Abner? Then Abner answered, and said, who art thou that cryest to the King?

And David said to Abner, art not thou a Valiant Man? and who is like to thee in Israel? wherefore then hast thou not kept thy Lord the King? for there came one of the people in, to destroy thy Lord the King. Te are worthy to dye, And Saul knew Davids voice, &c.

Then said Saul. I have sinned: Return, my son

pulla ille aqua a cervical Schaul nec quisquam video neque evigilo; altus enim sopor Jehova irruo super is.

Quumque transco David ipsorum aditus, subsisto in vertex Mons e longinquo.

Unde inclamo David populus & Abner filius Neri, dicendo, Annon respondeo Abner? tandem respondens Abner dico, quis sum qui inclamo Rex?

Tum dico David Abner, Annon vir egregius sum? & quis sum tu similis in Israel? quare ergo non observo Dominus tuus Rex? nam venio unus e populus ad perimendum Rex dominus tuus; Mors reus sum.

Et Agnosco Schaul vox David, &c.

David, for I will  
no more do thee  
harm.

And David answered and  
said, behold the Kings  
Spear, and let one of  
the young men come and  
fetch it.

The LORD render to e-  
very man his Righte-  
ousness and his Faith-  
fulness, &c.

Then said Saul to David,  
Blessed be thou my Son  
David; thou shalt both  
do great things and al-  
so shalt still prevail.

---

I S A M. XXVII.

AND David arose,  
and he passed over  
with the six hundred  
men that were with  
him unto Achish  
the Son of Maach King  
of Gath.

And David dwelt with  
Achish at Gath, he  
and his men, and it

Tum dico Schaul, pecco:  
revertor filius meus  
David, non enim male  
facio tu amplius.

Qui respondens David,  
dico, ecce hasta Rex;  
transeo jam unus ex  
iste puer qui accipio  
is.

Jehova reddo unusquisq;  
Justitia sua & fides  
suus, &c.

Tum dico Schaul David,  
Benedictus sum tu fi-  
lius meus David, &  
conficio mirus & om-  
nino praevalleo.

---

I S A M. XXVII.

TUM furgens David,  
transugio ipse &  
sexcenti vir qui sum  
cum is, ad Achisem  
filius Mahucan, Rex  
Gath.

Manecque David cum  
Achisem Gath, ipse &  
vir is; & enunciatus  
sum Schaul David  
was



was told Saul, that David was fled to Gath, and he sought no more again for him.

And David and his men went up, and invaded the Geshurites, and the Gerizites, and the Amalekites:

And David smote the Land, and left neither man nor woman alive; and took away the Sheep, and the Oxen, and the Asses, and the Camels.

I S A M. XXVIII.

AND the Philistines gathered their Armies together for warfare, to fight with Israel, and they Pitched in Shunem:

And Saul gathered all Israel together.

And they Pitched in Gilboa.

fugere Gath, & non pergo amplius quæro is.

Ascendo itaque David & vir is, irruens in Geshuram, & Gizzam, & Hamalekita:

Et percutiens David regio iste, non conservo vivus Mas aut fœmina: sed aufero grex & armentum, & Asinus, & Camelus.

I S A M. XXVIII.

ET congrego Pelisethim exercitus suus, ad pugnandum contra Israel, & castrametor Shunem.

Congrego etiam Schaul omnis Israelita qui castra habeo Gilboa:

And when Saul saw the  
Host of the Philistines,  
he was afraid, and his  
heart greatly trem-  
bled.

And when Saul Enquired  
of the LORD, the  
LORD answered him  
not.

Then said Saul unto his  
servants, seek me a  
woman that hath  
a familiar spirit,  
&c.

And his servant said to  
them, Behold there is a  
woman that hath a  
familiar spirit at En-  
dor, &c.

Then said the woman,  
whom shall I bring up  
unto thee? and he said  
Samuel.

And Samuel said unto  
Saul why hast thou  
disquieted me to bring  
me up?

And Saul said, I am sore  
distressed; for the Philis-  
tines make war against  
me, and GOD is de-

Videns autem Schaul  
exercitus Pelischthae  
timeo, trepidoque is  
animus valde.

Et quum consulo Schaul  
Jehova, non respon-  
deo is Jehova.

Quare dico Schaul ser-  
vus suus, quæro ego  
mulier præditus Py-  
thon, &c.

Et dico is servus is ecce  
mulier præditus Py-  
thon sum Hen-doru,  
&c.

Tum dico mulier, qui  
evoco tu? qui dico  
Schemuel.

Dico autem Schemuel  
Saul, quare commo-  
veo ego, evocando  
ego?

Et dico Schaul angustia  
sum ego valde nam  
Pelischthæ bellum  
gero contra ego, Deus  
parted

parted from me, and  
answereth me no more,  
neither by Prophets,  
nor by Dreams,  
&c.

autem recedo a ego.  
nec respondeo ego  
amplius neque per  
Propheta nec per som-  
nium, &c.

I S A M. XXIX.

I S A M. XXIX.

**N**OW the Philistins  
gathered all their  
Armies to Aphek, and  
the Israelites pitched  
by a fountain which is  
in Jezreel.

**E**T congre<sup>g</sup>o Pelisch-  
thaus omnis copia su-  
us Aphekus, Israelita  
autem castra habeo  
ad fons qui sum in Iz-  
rahel.

And the Lords of the  
Philistins passed on by  
hundreds, and by thou-  
sands: But David  
and his men passed in  
the rereward with A-  
chish.

Et transeo satrapa Pe-  
lischthaus cum cen-  
teni & milleni: Da-  
vid autem & homo is  
transeo in extremus  
cum Achishus.

Then said the Princes of  
the Philistins, when do  
these Hebrews here?  
Is this David, of whom  
they sang one to another  
in Dances Saul has  
slain his Thousands,  
and David his Ten  
Thousands?

Quamobrem dico Prin-  
ceps Pelischthaus,  
quid sibi volo Hebra-  
us iste? Annon hic  
sum David de qui  
respondetur in cho-  
raa. dicendo, occido  
Schaul mille suis. Da-  
vid vero nyrtas suis?

And Achish called David,  
and said unto him, Re-  
turn, and go in Peace,  
that thou displease not  
the Lords of the Phi-  
listins.

So David and his men rose  
up early, to depart in  
the morning, to return  
into the Land of the  
Philistins, and the Phi-  
listins went up to Jez-  
reel.

---

I S A M. XXX.

AND it came to pass,  
when David and his  
men were come to Zik-  
lag on the third day,  
then the Amalekites  
had invaded the South,  
and Ziklag, and smit-  
ten Ziklag, and burnt  
it with fire, and had  
taken the women cap-  
tives that were there-  
in, they slew not any;  
so David and his men  
came into the City,

Advocans autem Schaul  
Davidis edico is, re-  
vertor, & abeo in pax,  
ut non displiceo satra-  
pa Pelischthaus.

Itaque surgens mane  
David, ipse cum ho-  
mo suus ut revertor in  
terra Pelischthaus, Pe-  
lischthaus autem al-  
cendo in Jizrebel.

---

I S A M. XXX.

EST autem quando ve-  
nio David cum homo  
suus Tziklagus, terti-  
us dies; Hamalekita  
irruo in meridianus  
tractus, & in Tzik-  
lagus & percutio  
Tziklagus, & combu-  
ro ille ignis, & capio  
fœmina qui sum inis,  
nemo morte afficio.  
Pervenio itaque Da-  
vid cum homo suus  
ad Civitasille, & ecce  
combustus sum ignis;  
ana

and behold it was burnt  
with fire, and their  
wives, and their sons,  
and their daughters  
were taken Captive:  
Then David and the  
People that were with  
him wept, until they  
had no more power to  
weep.

And Davids two wives, A-  
hinoam the Iezreelitess,  
and Abigail the wife of  
Nabal the Carmelite,  
were taken Captives.

And David was greatly  
distressed: for the peo-  
ple spake of stoning  
him.

And David enquired at  
the LORD.

And he answered him,  
Pursue, for thou shalt  
recover all.

So David pursued, he and  
four hundred men: for  
two hundred men abode  
behind, which were so  
faint, that they could  
not go over the Brooke  
Belor.

& uxor is, & filius is,  
& filia is captus sum.  
Fleo itaque David &  
populus qui sum cum  
is, usque dum non sum  
ipse vis flendi.

Et duo uxor David  
captivus sum, Achi-  
noham Israelitissa, &  
Abigail uxor Nabal  
Carmelita.

Et angustia sum David  
valde quod loquor, po-  
pulus de ipse lapidan-  
do,

Et consulo David Jeho-  
va.

Et respondeo is, perse-  
quor, nam omnino e-  
repturus sum.

Itaque persequor ille &  
quadringenti vir,  
subsistens ducenti vir,  
qui ita defessus sum  
ut non possum traji-  
ci torrentis Besor,

And they found an Egyptian in the field, and brought him to David.

And David said unto him, to whom belondest thou? and he said I am a young man of Egypt, servant to an Amalekite.

And David said, canst thou bring me down to this Company? and he said I will. And when he had brought him down, behold, they were eating, and drinking, and dancing.

And David smote them from the Twilight, even unto the Evening of the next day: and there Escaped not a man of them.

And David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away:

And David rescued his two wives.

Et invenio *Aegyptius* in ager, & duco is David.

Et dico is David, quis sum tu? qui dico, puer *Aegyptius* sum, servus vir *Hamalekite*.

Quamobrem dico is David, possumne deducere ego ad Turmam istam? qui dico deduco, quumque deduco is, ecce comedens, bibens, & tripudians sum.

Tum percussio is, David a crepusculum usque ad vespera sequens dies nec proripio sul ex is quisquam.

Sic eripio David omnis qui capio *Hamalekita*: etiam duo uxor suos eripio David.



*Saul and his Armour-bearer slay themselves.*



I S A M. XXXI.

**N**OW the Philistins fought against Israel: and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistins, and fell down slain in Mount Gilboa.

I S A M. XXXI.

**P**Elischthæus autem prælians contra Israel fugio Israelitæ a conspectu Pelischthæus, cadoque confossus a Mons Gilboa.

*And*

And the Philistins followed hard upon Saul, and upon his sons, and the Philistins slew Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Malchishua, Sauls sons.

And the Battel went sore against Saul, and the Archers hit him, and he was sore wounded of the Archers,

Then said Saul to his Armour-bearer, draw thy sword, and thrust me thorow therewith.

But his Armour-bearer would not, therefore Saul took a sword, and fell upon it.

And when his Armour-bearer saw that Saul was dead, he fell likewise upon his sword, and died with him,

And the Philistins Cut off Sauls head, and stripped off his Armour, and sent it into the Land of the Philistins,

Et assequor Pelischthau Schaul, cum filius suus, & percussio Pelischthau Jebonathan & Abinadabus, ac Malchiscuba filius Schaul.

Ingravescent vero praelium in Schaul, invenio is homo in arcu jaculans, & valde vulneratus sum ab ipse Jaculator.

Quapropter dico Schaul Armiger suus, stringo gladius tuus, & transfodere ego ille.

Sed nolo Armiger is, quare Saul abreptus gladius irruo in is.

Tum videns Armiger is mortuus esse Schaul, irruo ipse quoque in gladius suus, & morior cum ipse. Et abscindendo Pelischthau Schaul caput suus, & detraho arma is, mittoque in terra Pelischthau.

## II S A M. II.

**A**ND David went up to Hebron, and his two wives, and his men that were with him, did David bring up, And the men of Judah came, and there they Anointed David King over the house of Judah :

But Abner the son of Ner, Captain of Sauls Host, took Ishbosheth the son of Saul, and brought him over to Mahanaim,

And he made him King over Gilead, and over the Ashurites, and over Israel, and over Ephraim, and over Benjamin, and over all Israel.

And David was in Hebron over the House of Judah, seven years and six months.

## II S A M. II.

**A**Scendo itaque David ad Chebron etiamque duo uxor is homo quoque sui qui cum sui sum, deduco David; Et illuc veniens homo Jehuda ungo ibi David in Rex super familia Jehuda.

Abner autem filius Ner, Princeps militia qui sum Schaul, assumptus Ischboschethus filius Saul traduco Mahanajima.

Constituoque ille Rex super Gilhad, & super Ascharans, & Jizrebel, & Ephraimus, & Benjamin, denique super Israel totus.

David autem Rex sum Chebron super familia Jehuda septem annus & sex m. nsis.

And Joab the Son of Zerviah, and the servants of David went out and met together by the Pool of Gibeon: and they sate down, the one on the one side of the Pool, and the other on the other side of the Pool.

And Abner said to Joab, let the young men play before us:

Then there arose and went over twelve of Benjamin, which pertained to Ishbosheth the Son of Saul, and twelve of the servants of David.

And they Caught every one his fellow by the Head, and thrust his sword in his fellows side.

And there was a very sore Battel that day: and Abner was beaten, and the men of Israel, before the servants of David.

Et Joab filius Tzervja, & servus David egressus convenio simul ad piscina Gibeon, confideoque hi secundum piscina hinc ille vero secundum piscina inde.

Ubi dico Amernus Joabus ludo jam puero iste coram ego.

Surgens itaque transeo duodecima a Benjamin & ab Iischboschethus filius Schaul & duodecim a servus David.

Et quisque is apprehensus caput proximus suus gladius, suus infigo latus proximus suus.

Et sum prælium durus admodum dies ille & plaga affectus sum Amernus & homo Israel ante servus David.

II S A M. V.

**S**O all the Elders of Israel came to the King to Hebron, and they anointed David King over Israel.

But when the Philistins heard, that they had anointed David King over Israel, all the Philistins came to seek David, and David enquired of the LORD, and the LORD said unto David, Go up;

And David came to Baal-Perazim, and David smote them there.

And the Philistins came up yet again, and when David enquired of the LORD, he said, Thou shalt not go up: but fetch a Compass behind them, and come upon them over against the Mulberry-Trees.

And loe it be, when thou

II S A M. V.

**T**UM venio omnis senior Israel ad Rex Chebron, & ungo David in Rex super Israel.

Audiens autem Pelischthens ungo is David Rex super Israel, ascendo omnis Pelischthens ad quarendum David, sed consulo David Jehova, & dico Jehova David ascendere:

Veniens itaque David Bahal-Peratzima, percutio is ibi David.

Iterum autem ascendo Pelischthau, & quum consulo David Jehova, dico. non ascendo: divertere a persequendus is ut aggredior is ex adversum morus.

Et est quum audio sonus  
beares

hearest the sound of going in the Tops of the Mulberry-Trees, that then thou shalt bestir thy self: for then shall the LORD go out before thee, to smite the Host, of the Philistins.

And David smote the Philistins from Geba, until thou come to Gaza.

---

## II SAM. VIII.

**A**ND after this, it came to pass that David slew the Philistins, and besmote Moab, David smote also Hadadezer, and David took from him a thousand Chariots, and seven hundred Horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen:

And when the Syrians of Damascus came to succour Hadadezer, Da-

incessus cacumen morus, ut tunc moveo tu, tunc enim prodeō Johova ante tu ad percutiendum castra Pelischtham.

Ita percutio David Pelischthaus a Gebahus usque qua venio Gazarus.

---

## II SAM. VIII.

**E**T est post hic ut percutio David Pelischthaus & Moabita percutio etiam David Hadad-Hezerus eripioque ex is mille currus & septingenti eques & viginti mille vir Pes.

Quum autem venio Syrus Damascenus ad juvandum Hadad-vid



vid flew of the Syrians  
two and twenty thou-  
sand men.

And David gat him a  
name, when he return-  
ed from smiting of the  
Syrians in the Valley of  
Salt, being Eighteen  
Thousand men.

II S A M. X.

AND when the Chil-  
dren of Ammon,  
saw that they stunk be-  
fore David, they sent  
and hired the Syrians  
of Beth-Rehob, and  
the Syrians of Zoba,  
twenty thousand foot-  
men, and of King Maa-  
casi a thousand men,  
and of Ishob twelve  
thousand men.

And when David heard of  
it, he sent Joab, and all  
the Host of the mighty  
men.

And the Children of Am-  
mon came out, and put

Hererus, percutio  
David Syrus duo mil-  
le vir.

Comparo itaque David  
nomen, quum rever-  
tor a Cades Syrus,  
in vallis sal, per-  
cutiens octodecim  
mille vir.

II S A M. X.

VIdens itaque Ham-  
monita quod foeti-  
dus factus sum co-  
ram David; mit-  
tens merces con-  
duco e Syrus Recho-  
bens, & e Syrus Tro-  
bens, viginti mille pe-  
des, & a Rex Mahaca  
mille vir, & e vir To-  
bus duodecim mille  
vir,

Quod quum audio Da-  
vid, mitto Joab, cum  
totus exercitus suus,  
robustissimus quisque.

Egressus itaque Ham-  
monita instruo acies  
the

the Battel in aray at  
the entering in of the  
Gate:

And the Syrians of Zoba,  
and of Rehob, anath-  
tob, and Maacah, were  
by themselves in the  
Field.

When Joab saw that the  
front of the Battel was  
against him before and  
behind, he Chose of all  
the Choice men of Is-  
rael, and put them in  
aray against the Chil-  
dren of Ammon.

And Joab drew nigh, and  
the people that were  
with him, unto the Bat-  
tel against the Syrians,  
and they fled before  
him.

And when the Children  
of Ammon saw that  
the Syrians were fled,  
then fled they also be-  
fore Abishai, and en-  
tered into the City:

So Joab returned from the  
Children of Ammon.

And when the Syrians

ad ostium porta.

Syrus vero Tzoba &  
Rechobus, & vir  
Tobus, & Maha-  
ca; & seorsum sum in  
ager.

Quamobrem videns Joab  
obversus esse contra  
sui acies a frons & a  
tergum selectus ex  
omnis lectissimus Is-  
rael instruo verius  
Hammonita.

Tum accedens Joab, &  
populus qui sum cum  
is, ad prælium con-  
tra Syrus fugio a fa-  
cies is.

Hammonita vero videns  
quod fugio Syrus,  
tum ipse quoque fa-  
gio a facies Abischai  
& ingressus sum Ci-  
vitas suus.

Deinde revertor Joab ad  
expeditio in Hammo-  
nita.

Et videns Syrus quod  
saw

saw that they were  
smitten before Israel,  
they gathered them-  
selves together.

And Hadadezer sent, and  
brought out the Syri-  
ans that were beyond  
the River, and they  
came to Helam; and  
Shobach, the Captain  
of the Host of Hada-  
dezer went before them.

And when it was told Da-  
vid, he gathered all Is-  
rael together, and pas-  
sed over Jordan, and  
came to Helam:

And the Syrians set them-  
selves in array against  
David, and fought with  
him.

And the Syrians fled be-  
fore Israel, and David  
slew the men of seven  
hundred Chariots of  
the Syrians, and four-  
ty thousand Horsemen.

And Shobach the Cap-  
tain of their Host died  
there.

plaga affectus sum  
coram Israel, congre-  
go sui simul.

Et mittens Hadad-Ho-  
zerus educo Syrus qui  
dego trans flumen,  
Venioque Chelamus;  
Schobachus princeps  
militia Hadad-Ho-  
zerus preiens ille.

Qui quum nuncior Da-  
vid congregatus to-  
tus Israel trajicio Jor-  
dan, Venioque Che-  
lamus;

Ibi Syrus instruō acies  
adversus David, &  
preliatus sum contra  
is.

Sed fugio Syrus a facie  
Israel, & occido Da-  
vid e Syrus septingen-  
ti currus homo, &  
quadraginta eques  
mille.

Schobachus quoque, prin-  
ceps militia, morior  
ibi.

## II S A M. XII.

**A**ND Joab fought against Rabbah of the Children of Ammon, and took the Rayall City.

And Joab sent Messengers to David, and said, I have fought against Rabbah, and have taken the City of Waters: Now therefore gather the rest of the people together, and encamp against the City, and take it:

Lest I take the City, and it be called after my Name.

And David gathered all the people together, and went to Rabbah, and fought against it and took it.

And he took the Kings Crown from off his head (the weight whereof was a Talent of Gold,

## II S A M. XII.

**E**T pugno Joab contra Rabba filius Hammonita, & capio Regius Civitas.

Et mittens Joab legatus ad David dico opugno Rabba, capio etiam civitas aqua: quare nunc congregare residuum populus, & castrametor contra hanc Civita, & capio is.

Ne ipse capio Civitas & prædicor nomen meus de is.

Congrego itaque David totus populus, & proficiscor Rabba, & expugno is, capioque.

Et assumo Corona Rex is a caput is (qui pondus sum talentum aurum cum lapis preciosus) impositusque  
with

with the precious stones)  
and it was set on Da-  
vids head, and he  
brought forth the spoil  
of the City in great a-  
bundance.

And he brought forth the  
people therein; and put  
them under Saws, and  
under Flarrows of Iron,  
and under Axes of I-  
ron; and made them  
pass thorow the Brick-  
kiln: and thus did he  
to all the Children of  
Ammon.

sum caput David, &  
præda civitas desero  
multus valde.

Populus quoque qui  
sum in is eductus sub-  
jicio ferra, & tribula  
ferreus, ac securis fer-  
reus, traducoque is in  
fornax Molecus. &  
sic facio omnis civi-  
tas Hammonita.

II SAM

*Joab slayes  
Absalom.*



II. S A M. XVIII.

**A**ND the King com-  
manded Joab, and  
Abishai, and Ittai,  
saying, deal gently for  
my sake with the young  
man, even with Absa-  
lom.

II S A M. XVIII.

**E**T præcipio Rex Jo-  
ab, & Abischai, &  
Ittai, dicendo, leniter  
propter ego erga puerum  
iste, erga Absalom  
agere.



So the people went out into the field against Israel: and the Battel was in the Wood of Ephraim.

Where the People of Israel were slain before the servants of David.

And there was there a great slaughter that day of twenty thousand men. For the Battel was there scattered over the face of all the Country: and the Wood devoured more people that day than the sword devoured.

And Absalom met the servants of David; and Absalom rode upon a Mule, and the Mule went under the thick boughes of a great Oak, and he was taken up between the Heaven and the Earth, and the Mule that was under him went away.

And a Certain man saw

Sic egredior Populus in  
ager obviam Israel,  
& sumprælium ad sil-  
va Ephraimur., Vbi  
cæsus sum populus  
Israel ante servus Da-  
vid.

Et sum ibi plaga mag-  
nus in dies ille Viginti  
mille vir. Nam spar-  
sus sum ibi prælium  
in superficies totus  
terra, & plus consu-  
mo silva ille de popu-  
lus quam consumo  
gladius dies ille.

Obvius autem fio Ab-  
schalom servus David,  
& Abschalomus insi-  
dens Mulus venio  
Mulus subterperplex-  
us quereus magnus, &  
hæreo caput is quer-  
cus itaut pendeo inter  
cælum & terra, &  
Mulus qui sub is sum  
pretergradior.

Qui Videns quidam  
I 3

it, and told Joab, and  
said, behold I saw  
Absalom hanged in an  
Oak.

And Joab took three Darts  
in his hand and thrust  
them thorow the Heart  
of Absalom. while he  
was yet alive in the  
midst of the Oak.

And Joab blew the Trum-  
per, and the people re-  
turned from pursuing  
after Israel.

And they took Absalom,  
and cast him into a  
great pit in the Wood,  
and layd a very great  
heap of stones upon  
him, and all Israel fled  
every one to his  
Tent.

---

II S A M. XX.

**A**ND Sheba the Son  
of Bichri a Benja-  
mit, blew a Trumpet,  
and said, we have no  
part in David, neither

nuncio Joab, ac di-  
co, ecce video Abscha-  
lomus suspensus de  
quercus.

Et assumens tres telum  
in manus suas, infigo  
is Joab in cor Ab-  
schalomus adhuc vi-  
vens per medium  
quercus,

Tum clangens Joab  
buccina, reversus sum  
populus is a perse-  
quendus Israelita.

Assumo Abschalomus, &  
projiciens is in qui-  
dam fossa magnus in  
is sylva, statuo super  
ille cumulus lapu  
magnus valde, omnis  
vero Israelita fugio  
quisque ad tentorium  
suus.

---

II S A M. XX.

**S**heba autem filius  
Bichri Benjaminita  
clango Buccina, &  
dico, non sum egopan-  
cum David, neque

have we inheritance in  
the Son of Jesse: every  
man to his Tents O Is-  
rael.

So every man of Israel  
went up from after  
David, and followed  
Shaba, but the men of  
Judah Clave unto their  
King from Jordan e-  
ven to Jerusalem.

Then said the King to  
Amasa, Assemble me  
the men of Judah with-  
in three days, and be  
thou here present.

So Amasa went.

And David said to Abi-  
shai, now shall Sheba  
the Son of Bichri do  
us more harm than did  
Absalom: take thou  
thy Lords servants  
and pursue after him.

And there went out after  
him Joabs men and the  
Cherethites, and the  
Pelethites, and all the  
mighty men.

And they went out of Je-  
rusalem to pursue af-  
ter Sheba.

sum ego poss. sio cum  
filius Ischai, quisque  
ad Tentorium suus O  
Israelita.

Sic ascendens a David  
quisque Israelita se-  
quutus sum Scebabus  
filius Bichri homo ve-  
ro Jehuda adhæreo  
Rex sui a Jordan us-  
que Jernschalaima.

Edico autem Rex Ha-  
masa, convocare ego  
vir Jehuda in dies  
tertius & tu hic sis  
Abeo itaque Hamasa.

Quapropter dico David  
Abischai, nunc ma-  
gis ego nociturus sum  
Scheba filius Bichri  
quam Absalom.

Tu assumere servus  
dominus tuus & per-  
sequor is.

Itaque egressus sum post  
is homo Joab, &  
Cherethæ, & Peli-  
thæ, & robustissimus  
quisque.

Prodeo Jernschalaima ad  
persequendum Scheba.

And they came and besieged him in Abel, and they cast up a bank against the City, and it stood in the trench:

And all the people that were with Joab, battered the Wall to throw it down.

Then Cryed a wise woman out of the City, Art thou Joab? And he answered, I am he: Then she spake, saying, they were wont to speak in old time, saying, they shall surely ask Counsel at Abel, and so they ended the matter.

Thou seekest to destroy a City and a Mother in Israel:

And Joab said, far be it from mee, Sheba by name hath lift up his hand against the King, even against David, deliver him onely and I will depart. And the woman said behold

Veniens igitur ille obfideo is *Abelus*, & ster-no agger ad Civitas, adeo ut stare solus instructus murus, & totus populus qui sum cum *Joabus* perdo deiciens murus.

Tum inclamo mulier sapiens de Civitas, Sum *Joabus*? qui dico sum. Itaque loquutus sum dicendo omnino loquor principio dicens, haud dubie interrogo *Abelem*, & ita absolvo.

Tu quero morte afficio & incola Civitas & Metropolis in Israel. Respondeo vero *Joabus* absu[m] ego *Sheba* nomen, fero manus suas contra Rex *David*, trado is solus & abeo, & dico mulier ecce mox projicio ad tu per murus. Et ita incedo mulier apud populus sapientia suis

his head shall be thrown  
to thee over the Wall.

Then the woman went un-  
to all the people in her  
wisdom, and they cut  
off the head of Sheba,  
and cast it out to Joab:  
and he blew a Trum-  
pet, and they retired  
from the City, every  
man to his Tent.

II S A M. XXI.

**M**OREOVER the  
Philistins had yet  
War again with Israel,  
and David went down  
and his servants with  
him, and fought a-  
gainst the Philistins.

And Ishbi-benob which  
was of the sons of the  
Giant, the weight of  
whose spear weighed  
three hundred shekels  
of Brass in weight, he  
being girded with a  
new sword, thought to  
have slain David.

& amputo caput  
Sheba, & de jicio Jo-  
abus, clango buccina  
& disperius sum ab  
obsidio civitas. quis-  
que in tentorium su-  
us.

II SCHEM. XXI.

**Q**UUM autem adhuc  
bellum sum Pelisch-  
thaus contra Israeli-  
tas, descendoque Da-  
vid & servus est cum  
is & pugno contra  
Pelischthaus. Tum Ish-  
bi-benob qui sum ena-  
tus quidam Gigas,  
(qui mucro pondus  
sum trecenti siclus  
pondus ex chalybs)  
accinctus iste novus  
gladius cogito per-  
cutio David.

But Abishai the Son of Zerviah succoured him, and smote the Philistin and killed him.

After this, there was again a Battel with the Philistins at Gob, then Sibbechai the Hushathite slew Saph, which was of the sons of the Giant.

And there was again a Battel in Gob with the Philistins, where Elhanan the Son of Jaare-oregim, a Bethlemite, slew the brother of Goliath the Gittite.

And there was yet a Battel in Gath, where was a man of great stature, that had on every hand six Fingers, and every foot six Toes, four and twenty in number, and he also was born to the Giant.

And when he defied Israel, Jonathan the Son of

Sed Abishai filius Zerviæ via ferro opis & percutiens Pelischthaus morte afficio.

Est quoque postea quum adhuc sum prælium Gobus contra Pelischthaus, & tunc percutere Sibcai Chusca-thaus Saphus qui sum e natus idem Gygas.

Item sum adhuc prælium Gobus cum Pelischthaus ubi percutio Elcanan filius Jahare-origem Beth-lechemita Goliathus Gittiteus frater.

Sum item adhuc bellum ad Gathus, sumque quidem procerus qui manus & Pes digitus sum seni, quinginti quatuor numerus, & ipse quoque natus sum Gygas.

Qui quum probo afficio Israel percutio Joh-Shi-



Shimea, the brother of David slew him. These four were born to the Giant in Gath.

nathan filius Schimhai  
frater David quatuor  
iste editus sum Gy-  
gas idem Gath.

IKING S.XVI.

**I**N the twenty and seventh year of Afa King of Judah, did Zimri reign seven days in Tirzah; and the people were encamped against Gibbathon, which belongeth to the Philistins.

And the people that were encamped heard say, Zimri hath Conspired, and hath also slain the King; wherefore all Israel made Omri the Captain of the Host, King over Israel that day in the Camp.

And Omri went up from Gibbethon, and all Israel with him, and they besieged Tirzah.

And it came to pass, when

I REG. XVI.

**A**Nnus vigesimus septimus. Afa Rex Iehuda regno Zimri septem dies in Tirza, quum populus castra habere contra Gibbathon qui sum Pelisebthaus.

Et populus qui castra habeo audio dicens, conspiro Zimri & etiam percutio Rex; constituo igitur omnis Israelita Rex Homri Princeps Militia supra Israel idem dies in ipse castra.

Ascendoque Homri & omnis Israelita, cum is Gibbethon; & obideo Thirtzah.

Est autem quum videre  
Zimri

Zimri saw that the City was taken, that he went into the Palace of the Kings House, and burnt the Kings House over him with fire, and died.

### 1 KINGS. XVIII.

**A**ND it came to pass when Ahab saw Elijah, that Ahab said unto him, art thou he that troubleth Israel? And he answered, I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy fathers house, in that ye have forsaken the Commandements of the LORD, and thou hast followed Baalim.

Now therefore send, and gather to me all Israel unto Mount Carmel, and the Prophets of Baal four hundred and fifty, and the Prophets of the Groves four

Zimri captus esse Civitas ut ingredior Palatium domus regius & combustus sui cum domus Rex ignis morior.

### 1 REG. XVIII.

**E**Stque quum videre Achab Elija ut dicere Achab is, tunc ille sum perturbator Israel? qui dico non perturbo Israel, sed tu, & domus pater tuus dum derelinquo præceptum Jehova, & lequor Baalim.

Sed uunc mitto & congrego totus Israel in Mons Carmelus & Propheta Baal quadringenti quinquaginta, Prophetaque lucus ille quadringenti.

hunderd, which ate  
at Izebels Table.

So Ahab sent unto all If-  
rael, and gathered the  
Prophets together unto  
Moun Carmel, &c.

And Elijah said unto  
them, take the Prophets  
of Baal, let not one of  
them escape: and they  
took them, and Elijah  
brought them down to  
the Brooke Kishon and  
slew them there.

genti comedens e-  
mensa Izabel.

Itaque mitto Achab ad  
omnis Israelita cin-  
grego quoque Pro-  
pheta ille in Mons  
Carmelus, &c.

Deinde dico Elija is  
prehendo iste Pro-  
pheta Bahal nemo sui  
proripio ex is. & pre-  
hendo is q̄ ideducens  
Elija ad torrens Kis-  
chon ibi jugulo is.

27 Thousand Syrians slain by the  
fall of a Wall.



# 1 KINGS. XX.

**A**ND Benhadad the  
King of Syria ga-  
thered all his Host to-  
gether; and there were  
Thirty and two Kings  
with him; and Horses,  
and Chariots: and he

# I REG. XX.

**B**Enhadad autem Rex  
Syria congregatus  
omnis copiae suae, &  
triginta duo regibus  
cum sui cum equis  
& currus, ascendo ob-  
sideo Schomron ut op-  
went

went up, and besieged  
Samaria, and warred  
against it.

And behold there came a  
Prophet unto Ahab  
King of Israel, saying,  
thus saith the LORD,  
hast thou seen all this  
great multitude? Be-  
hold, I will deliver it  
into thine hand this  
day, and thou shalt  
know that I am the  
LORD.

And Ahab said, by whom?  
and he said, even by  
the young men of the  
Princes of the Provin-  
ces.

Then he said, who shall  
order the Battel? And  
he said, thou.

Then he numbred the  
young men of the Prin-  
ces of the Provinces;  
and they were two  
hundred and thirty  
two; and after them he  
numbred all the people,  
even all the Children of  
Israel, being seven  
thousand.

pugnare is.

Tum ecce Propheta as-  
cendo Achab Rex  
Israel dicens, sic ait  
Jehova, videone totus  
multitudo maximus  
iste? Ecce ego tra-  
diturus sum is in ma-  
nus tuus hodie ut  
cognosco ego esse  
Jehova.

Dico vero Achab per  
quis? Dicoque ille  
sic ait Jehova per pu-  
er præfectus Pro-  
vincia.

Iterum dico quis com-  
pono acies? Dicoque  
Tu.

Recenseo itaque puer  
præfectus Provinciarum,  
qui sunt ducenti tri-  
ginta duo, & post hic  
recenseo totus popu-  
lus, omnis Israelita  
septies mille.

And

And they went out at Noon: but Benhadad was drinking himself drunk in the Pavilions, he and the Kings the thirty, and two Kings, bebar helped him.

And the young men of the Princes of the Provinces went out first, and Benhadad sent out, and they told him, saying, there are men come out of Samaria.

So these young men came out of the City, and the Army which followed them: And they slew every one his man: and the Syrians fled, and Israel pursued them: and Benhadad the King of Syria escaped on an horse with the Horsemen.

And the King of Israel went out, and smote the Horses and Chariots, and slew the Syrians with a great slaughter.

Et egredior ipse meridies: quum Benhadad bibo ad ebrietas in tugurium, ipse cum Rex, triginta duo illi Rex auxiliaris is.

Egredior autem puer præfectus Provincia primum: mittoque Benhadad, & renuncio is dicendo, homo egressus sum Samaria

Iste autem puer egredior e Civitas, & copiae qui sequor is. Et percutio quisque vir suus, tum fugio Syrus, & persequor is Israel, proripio autem sui Benhadad Rex Syria in equus cum eques.

Tum egressus Rex Israelita percutio equus & curru, Syrus etiam percutio plaga magnus.

And



And it came to pass at the Return of the year, that Benhadad numbred the Syrians, and went up to Ephraim to fight against Israel.

And they pitched one over against the other seven days, and so it was, that in the seventh day the Battell was joyned: & the Children of Israel slew of the Syrians a hundred thousand footmen in one day.

But the rest fled to Ephraim into the City, and there a Wall fell upon twenty and seven thousand of the men that were left: and Benhadad fled, and came into the City, into an inner Chamber.

I KINGS. XXII.

SO the King of Israel, and Jeholaphat the

Est autem revertens annus quum recensero Syrus Benhadad, ut ascendo Ephraim in Bellum contra Israelita.

Et castra habeo hic ex adversum ille septem dies, est vero dies septimus ut appropinquans acies, occido Israelita e Syrus centum mille vir in unus dies.

Fugio autem, reliquus Ephraim in ipse Civitas ubi murus corruo in viginti septem mille vir qui reliquus sum: Sed Benhadad fugiens ingreditur Civitas, in intimus Conclave.

I REG. XXII.

Itaque ascendo Rex Israel cum Jehosaphat

King of Judah went  
up to Ramoth-Gilead.  
And Ahab King of Israel  
said unto Jehosaphat  
the King of Judah, I  
will disguise myself,  
and enter into the Bat-  
tel, but put thou on thy  
Robes.

And the King of Israel  
disguised himself,  
and went into the Bat-  
tel:

But the King of Syria  
Commanded his thirty  
and two Captains that  
had rule over his Cha-  
riots, saying, fight nei-  
ther with small nor  
great, save onely with  
the King of Israel.

And it came to pass when  
the Captains of the  
Chariots saw Jehosa-  
phat, that they said,  
surely it is the King of  
Israel.

And they turned aside to  
fight against him: and  
Jehosaphat Cryed out.

And when they perceived

phatus Rex Jehuda  
contra Ramotha Gil-  
had.

Et Achab Rex Israel  
dico Jehoscaphatus  
Rex Jehuda, proces-  
surus in prælium di-  
ssimulo ego, tu vero  
induo vestimentum  
tuum.

Ita dissimulo sui Rex Is-  
rael, & prælium ag-  
gredior.

Rex autem Syria præ-  
cipio suis currus  
præfectus triginta  
duo dicendo, ne pug-  
nare contra parvus  
aut contra magnus,  
sed contra Rex Is-  
rael solum.

Est ergo quum videns  
præfectus currus Je-  
hoscaphatus, ipse dico,  
certe Rex sum Israel.

Et divertito ut accedo  
contra is ad pugnan-  
dum & exclamo Je-  
hoscaphat.

At quum video quod  
istat

that it was not the  
King of Israel, they  
turned back,

And a Certain man drew  
a Bow at a venture,  
and smote the King of  
Israel between the joynts  
of his Harness, and he  
dyed at Even.

## II KINGS. I.

AND Ahaziah fell  
down thorow a Lat-  
tice in his upper Cham-  
ber that was in Sama-  
ria, and was sick: and  
he sent messengers, and  
said unto them, Go, en-  
quire of Baal-Zebub  
the God of Ekron, whe-  
ther I shall recover of  
this disease.

But the Angel of the  
LORD said unto Eli-  
jah, arise, go up to meet  
the messengers of the  
King of Samaria, and  
say unto them,  
Is it not because there

non sum Rex *Israël*  
revertor.

Sed quidam jacularis  
arcus simplex ani-  
mus, percussio Rex  
*Israël* inter commis-  
sura lorica & morior  
vespere.

## II REG. I.

ET cado *Achaziah*  
per quidam clathrus  
in cœnaculum suus,  
qui sum in *Samaria*,  
& ægroto, quamo-  
brem mitto nuncius,  
dicens ei, Ire, consu-  
lere *Baal-Zebub*  
Deus *Ekron*, an sa-  
nitas suus recepturus  
sum ex hic morbus.

Interea Angelus *Jehova*  
edico *Elija* surgere,  
ascendere obviam  
nuncius Rex *Sama-  
ria*, & dico is.

Annon propterea quod  
K 2

is not a God in Israel,  
that ye go to enquire of  
Baal-Zebub the God  
of Ekron.

Now therefore thus saith  
the LORD, thou shalt  
not come down from  
that bed on which thou  
art gone up, but shalt  
surely dye.

And when the Messengers  
turned back unto him,  
he said unto them, why  
are ye now turned  
back? and they said  
unto him, there came a  
man up to meet us, and  
said unto us, go, turn  
again unto the King  
that sent you, and say  
unto him, thus saith the  
LORD, is it not be-  
cause there is not a  
God in Israel, that  
thou sendest to enquire  
of Baal-Zebub the  
God of Ekron?

Therefore thou shalt  
not come down from the  
bed on which thou art  
gone up, but shalt surely  
dye.

non sum Deus in *Is-  
rael* tu eo consulto  
Bahal-Zebubus Deus  
Hekron?

Ac propterea sic aio Je-  
hova, ex ille lectus  
qui ascendo non sum  
descenurus, sed om-  
nino moriturus.

Reversus itaque nun-  
cius iste ad ille, dico  
ille quid jam rever-  
tor? at ille dico, qui-  
dam ascendo obviam  
ego, qui edico ego ab-  
ire, revertor ad Rex  
qui mitto tu, & elo-  
quor is, sic aio Je-  
hova, an propterea  
quod non sum Deus  
in *Israel* tu mitto  
consulto Bahal-Ze-  
bubus Deus Hekron?

Propterea ex ille lectus  
quo ascendo non sum  
descensurus, sed om-  
nino moriturus.

And

*And he said, what manner of man was he, and they answered him, he was an Hairy man, and girt with a girdle of Leather about his Loyns: and he said, it is Elijah.*

*Then the King sent unto him a Captain of fifty with his fifty: and he went up to him (and behold he sat on the top of an hill) and he spake unto him, Thou man of God, the King hath said, Come down.*

*And Elijah answered, if I be a man of God, then let fire come down from Heaven, and consume thee and thy fifty, and there came down fire from heaven and consumed him and his fifty.*

*Again also he sent unto him another Captain of fifty, with his fifty, and he answered and said unto him, if I be*

*Rursus dico is quis habitus sum vir ille? at ille dico, vir sum pilosus & cingulus pelliceus accinctus lumbus suis, tum dico Elijah sum.*

*Tunc mitto Rex præfectus quinquaginta homo cum quinquaginta suis, qui ascendens ad is (ecce enim consideo in vertex quidam Mons) dico is, O vir Deus, Rex dico descendere.*

*Respondens vero Eliza alloquor præfectus ille, dicendo, quod si vir Deus sum descendendo ignis e Coelum & consumo tu & quinquaginta tuus illico descendens ignis e Coelum consumo is cum quinquaginta is.*

*Rursus itaque mitto Rex ad is præfectus quinquaginta alter, cum quinquaginta*

a man of God, let fire  
come down from Hea-  
ven, and Consume thee  
and thy fifty.

And the fire of God came  
down from heaven and  
consumed him and his  
fifty.

### II KINGS. III.

**A**ND King Jehoram  
sent to Jeholaphat the  
King of Judah, say-  
ing, the King of Moab  
hath Rebelled against  
me; wilt thou go with  
me against Moab to  
battel: and he said,  
I will go up:

And he said, which way  
shall we go up?

And he answered, the  
way thorow the Wil-  
derness of Edom.

So the King of Israel  
went, and the King of  
Judah, and the King  
of Edom:

And when all the Moa-

ginta suus: & respon-  
dens *Elijah* dico, si  
vir Deus sum descen-  
do ignis e Cælum &  
consumo tu, cum  
quingenta tuus.

Illico descendens ignis  
Deus cælum consu-  
sumo is cum quingua-  
ginta suus.

### II REG. III.

**E**T mitto Rex Jeho-  
ram ad *Jehosaphatus*  
Rex *Jehuda*, dicen-  
do, Rex *Moabita* de-  
ficio ego, sumne pro-  
fecturus cum ego  
contra *Moabita* in  
prælium? qui dico  
ascendo.

Dico autem quæ via as-  
censusus sum?

Respondeo ille per de-  
sertum *Edomans*.

Profitiscor itaque Rex  
*Israel* cum Rex *Jc-*  
*huda* & Rex *Edo-*  
*mans*.

Quum vero *Moabita*  
bites



bites heard that the Kings were come up to fight against them, they gathered all that were able to put on Armour.

And when they came to the Camp of Israel, the Israelites rose up and smote the Moabites so that they fled before them.

II KINGS. VI.

**T**HEN the King of Syria warrd against Israel, and took counsel with his servants, saying in such and such a place shall be my Camp.

And the man of God sent unto the King of Israel, saying, Beware that thou pass not such a place, for thither the Syrians are come down.

And the King of Israel sent to the place, and

audio ascendere iste Rex ad pugnandum contra sui, congrego omnis accingens sui gladius.

Quumque pervenio ad castra Israel, surgens Israelita percutio Moabita, ita ut fugio a facies iple.

II REG. VI.

**T**UM Rex Syria gero bellum contra Israelita & consilium inire cum servus suus dicens apud locus quidam sum metatio suus.

Mittoque vir Deus ad Rex Israel dicendo; Cave tu ne transio per locus iste, Nam ibi Syrus insidior,

Et Rex Israel mitto ad locus qui caveo non  
K 4 saved

saved himself there,  
not once nor twice.

Therefore the Heart of  
the King of Syria was  
sore troubled for this  
thing, and he called his  
servants, and said un-  
to them, will you not  
shew me which of us is  
for the King of Is-  
rael?

And one of his servants  
said, none, my Lord O  
King, but Elisha  
the Prophet that is in  
Israel, telleth the King  
of Israel the words  
that thou speakest in  
thy Bed-Chamber.

And he said, go and spye  
where he is, and it was  
told him, behold he is  
in Dothan.

Therefore sent he thither  
Horses, and Chariots,  
and a great Host:

And they came by night  
and Compassed the Ci-  
ty about.

And when the servant of  
the man of God was

semel neque bis.

Perturbatus itaque ani-  
mus Rex Syria clam  
servus suus & dico is,  
an non indico quis ex  
noster ad Rex Israel  
refero?

Qui dico unus e servus  
is, Non facio ullus  
Dominus meus Rex  
nisi Elifcha Propheta  
ille qui sum in Israel  
indico Rex Israel  
verbum ipse qui lo-  
quor in Conclave cu-  
bile tuus.

Tum dico eo & video u-  
binam sum Nuncior  
is, dicendo, ecce sum  
Dothan.

Mitto itaque illuc equus  
& currus, ac copia  
numerosus, qui veni-  
ens noctu cingo ob-  
fidione Civitas ille.

Mane autem Minister  
vir Deus surgens  
rifen

risen Early, and gone  
forth, behold, an Host  
Compassed the City;  
And his servant said  
unto Elisha, alas, my  
master, how shall we do?  
And he answered, fear  
not: for they that be  
with us, are more than  
they that be with them.  
And Elisha prayed, and  
said, LORD, I pray  
thee open his eyes that  
he may see. And the  
LORD opened the eyes  
of the young man, and  
he saw: and behold,  
the Mountain was full  
of Horses, and Chari-  
ots, round about Eli-  
sha.

And when they came down  
to him, Elisha prayed  
unto the LORD, and  
said, smite the people  
I pray thee, with blind-  
ness, and he smote  
them with blind-  
ness.

And Elisha said unto  
them, this is not the

quum exire, ecce co-  
piæ circundo civitas  
& equus & currus;  
dicoque is puer is e-  
heu! dominus meus  
quom do facio?

Qui dico ne metuo, nam  
plus sum qui ego  
cum quam qui cum  
ille sum.

Et ornans *Elischa* dico,  
*O Jehova*, aperio quæ-  
so oculus is ut video  
& aperiens *Jehova* o-  
culus puer ille, video  
quod esse Mons ille  
plenus sum equus &  
currus igneus circa *E-  
lischa*.

Quumque descendere ad  
is oro *Elischa Jehova*  
ac dico percurio quæ-  
so gens iste subito  
schotoma & percurio  
is subito schotoma.

Tum dico is *Elischa*,  
Non sum hic via ne-  
ways.

way, neither is this the City: follow me, and I will bring you to the man whom ye seek, But he led them to Samaria.

And it came to pass, when they came into Samaria, that Elisha said, LORD, open the eyes of these men, that they may see. And the LORD opened their eyes, and they saw, and behold, they were in the midst of Samaria.

And the King of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, my father, shall I smite them? shall I smite them? and he answered, Thou shalt not smite them; wouldest thou smite them whom thou hast taken Captive with thy sword, and with thy Bow?

And it came to pass after this, that Benhadad King of Syria, gather-

que hic sum civitas, sequor ego & duco tu ad vir ille qui quæro, sic duco is Schomron.

Est autem quum ingressus sum Schomron Elisha dicens, O Jehova aperio oculus iste & video: & aperire Jehova oculus is & videre quod ecce sum in medio Schomron.

Dico vero Rex Israel Elisha quum videre is percussio, pater meus; percussio is, quid dico ne percussio is. An qui captivus abducere gladius tuus, & arcus tuus is percutere?

Et est postea ut congrego Benhadad Rex Syria totus exercitus

ad all his Host, and  
went up and besieged  
Samaria,

And there was a great  
famine in Samaria: and  
behold they besieged it  
until an Asses head was  
sold for fourscore  
pieces of Silver, and  
the fourth part of a  
Kab of Doves dung  
for five pieces of Sil-  
ver.

And as the King of Israel  
was passing by upon the  
Wall, here cryed a wo-  
man unto him, saying,  
help my Lord O  
King.

And the King said unto  
her, what Aileth thee?  
and she answered, this  
woman said unto me,  
give thy Son, that we  
may eat him to day,  
and we will eat my Son  
to morrow.

So we boiled my Son, and  
did eat him: and I said  
unto her on the next  
day, give thy Son that

suus & ascendere &  
obsideo Schomron.

Idioque existo fames  
magnus Schomron  
dum ecce obsideo ille:  
adeo ut sum caput A-  
finus octageni siclus  
argentum & quartus  
pars venter ipse qui  
sum cava Columba  
quini siclus argen-  
tum.

Sum Rex Israel trans-  
iens secundum mu-  
rus, ut mulier qui-  
dam clamare ad is di-  
cens Dominus meus  
Rex.

Dico is Rex, quid tu  
sum, qui dico mulier  
isthic dico ego; do fi-  
lius tuus & comedo  
cras,

Coquo itaque filius me-  
us, & comedo & di-  
co is dies alius do fi-  
lius tuus ut comedo  
we

we may eat him: and  
she hath hid her Son.

is, & abscondo filius  
suus.

## II KINGS. VII.

**T**HEN Elisha said,  
bear the word of the  
LORD, to morrow a-  
bout this time shall a  
measure of fine flower  
be sold for a shekel, and  
two measures of Bar-  
ley for a shekel in the  
gates of Samaria. Then  
a Lord on whose hand  
the King Leaned, an-  
swered, the man of God,  
and said, behold, if  
the LORD would  
make Windows in Hea-  
ven, might this thing  
be? And he said, be-  
hold, thou shalt see it  
with thine eyes, but  
shalt not eat thereof.

And there were four Le-  
prose men at the en-  
tring in of the gate,  
and they said one to  
another, why sit we  
here until we dye?

## II REG. VII.

**D**ICO vero Elischa  
audio verbum Je-  
hova hic tempus cras  
satum simila ficius, &  
bini satum hordeum  
vazio ficius in porta  
Schomron. Respon-  
deo autem vir Deus  
Tribunus ille qui ma-  
nus Rex nitor ac di-  
co; ecce, si Jehova  
facere cataracta in  
coelum an possum res-  
iste? qui dico Eli-  
scha ecce, tu id visu-  
rus sum oculus tuus  
sed ex is non sum esu-  
rus.

Sum autem quatuor ho-  
mo Leprosus ad Ja-  
nua porta Schom-  
ron, qui dico alter  
alter, quid desideo  
hic donec mori?



If we say, we will enter into the City, then the famine is in the City, and we shall dye there, and if we sit still here we dye also.

Now therefore come, and let us fall into the Host of the Syrians.

If they save us alive we shall live, and if they kill us we shall but dye.

And they rose up in the Twilight to go unto the Camp of the Syrians: and when they were come to the uttermost part of the Camp of the Syrians, behold, there was no man there: For the LORD had made the Host of the Syrians, to hear a noise of Chariots, and a noise of Horses even the noise of a great Host, wherefore they rose, and fled in the Twilight and left their Tents and fled for their Lives.

Si dico ingredior Civitas  
fames sum in Civitas,  
ideo morior ibi, five  
desideo hic itidem  
mori?

Quare nunc itaque a-  
gite, deficio ad Ca-  
stra Syrus.

Si ego vivere sino vivo,  
si vero morte afficio,  
ego etiam mori.

Quare surgo ipse cre-  
pusculum venio in ca-  
stra Syrus, & venio  
usque ad finis Castra  
Syrus, ubi ecce, ne-  
mo sum: Nam do-  
minus efficio audio  
castra Syrus strepi-  
tus currus, & strepi-  
tus equus strepitus  
Copie magnus ita-  
que surgens aufugio  
ipse crepusculum, &  
derelinquo tentori-  
um suus, & fuga con-  
sulo vita suus.

## II KINGS. IX.

**A**ND Joram said,  
*make ready. And  
 his Chariot was made  
 Ready: and Joram  
 King of Israel, and  
 Ahaziah King of Ju-  
 dah went out each in  
 his Chariot, and they  
 went out against Jehu,  
 and met him in the  
 portion of Naboth the  
 Jezreelite.*

*And it came to pass when  
 Joram saw Jehu, that  
 he said, is it peace, Je-  
 hu? and he answered  
 what peace, so long as  
 the Whordoms of thy  
 mother Jezebel, and  
 her witchcrafts are so  
 many?*

*And Joram turned and  
 fled, and said to Aha-  
 ziah, there is Treache-  
 ry, O Ahaziah. And  
 Jehu drew a Bow with  
 his full strength, and  
 smote Jehoram between*

## II REG. IX.

**T**UM dico Jehoram,  
 jungo, jungo auriga  
 currus: sic egressus  
 Jehoram Rex Israel  
 & Ahaziah Rex Je-  
 huda, quisque in cur-  
 rus suus, procedo ob-  
 viam Jehu qui invenio  
 in portio Naboth Jiz-  
 rehelita.

Est autem quum videre  
 Jehoram Jehu ac di-  
 cere prosperene Jehu?  
 ut is dicere quid  
 istud prospere dum  
 scortatio Jizabel ma-  
 ter tuus & prestigia  
 is quamplurimus  
 duro?

Itaque avertens Jehoram  
 manus ille fugio, di-  
 cens Achazia, dolus  
 Achazia Sed Jehu ve-  
 hementissime addu-  
 ctus manus suus arcus  
 percuti o Jehoram in-  
 his

his Arms, and the Arrow went out at his Heart, and he sunk down in his Chariot.

But when Ahaziah the King of Judah saw this, he fled, and Jehu followed after him, and said, smite him also in the Chariot; and they did so, and he fled to Megiddo and died there.

And when Jehu was come to Jezreel, Jezebel heard of it, and as Jehu entred in at the gate, she said, had Zimri peace, who slew his Master?

And he said throw her down, so they threw her down.

## II KINGS. X.

AND it came to pass when Jehus Letter came to the Rulers of Jezreel, that they took

terſcapula is ita ut exire ſagitta ex cor is, ſic corruo in curſuſuus quod Achazia Rex Jehuda videns, auſugio ſed percutio is Jehu, edico percutio etiam ipſe in ſuus curruſ ſic percutio is & fugio Megiddo, ubi mortuus ſum præterea adveniens Jehu Jizrebel, audio Jezabel; quumque Jehu ingredi porta, dico ille proſperene O Zimri occiſor dominus ſuus?

Dicoque deturbo is & deturbo is.

## II REG. X.

EST itaque quum pervenio Literæ Jehu Senior Jizreel ut accipio filius Rex &

the Kings Sons, and  
slew seventy Persons,  
and put their heads in  
Baskets, and sent him  
them to Jezreel.

Jehu met with the bre-  
thren of Ahaziah King  
of Judah; and he said,  
Take them alive; and  
they took them and  
slew them, even two and  
fourty men.

And Jehu sent through  
all Israel, and all the  
Worshippers of Baal  
came.

And when they went in to  
offer sacrifices and  
burnt-offerings, Jehu  
appointed fourscore  
men without, and he  
said to the Guard, and  
to the Captains, Go in,  
and slay them, let  
none come forth; And  
they smote them with  
the edge of the sword.

jugulare septuaginta  
vir & impono caput  
is sporta & mittere  
ad Jizrahel.

Jehu inventus agnatus  
Achazia Rex Jehuda,  
& dico prehendo ille  
vivid, & prehendo ille  
vivid & jugulo is,  
quadraginta duo vir.

Mitto etiam Jehu per to-  
tus Israel & omnis  
servus Bahal venio.

Quum itaque venio ad  
faciendum sacrificium  
& holocaustum, Jehu  
dispono sui foris octa-  
ginta vir, dico Cur-  
sor & tribunus ingre-  
di, percutio is, ne ex-  
eo quisquam. & per-  
cutio is acies gladius.

II KINGS XIV.

**A**ND it came to pass, as soon as the Kingdom was confirmed to Amaziah, that he slew his servants which had slain the King his father. He slew of Edom in the valley of Salt, ten thousand, and took Selah by War. Jehoahash King of Israel went up, and he and Amaziah looked one another in the face at Bethshemesh, and Judah was put to the worse before Israel, and they fled.

And Jehoahash King of Israel took Amaziah King of Judah, and came and took Jerusalem, and he took all the Gold and Silver, and all the Vessels that were found in the

II REG. XIV.

**E**ST autem, quum confirmatus sum Regnum in manus Amazia, ut percutere servus meus, qui percutio Rex pater suus is percutio in valle Sal decem millia & occupo Petra in bellum. Ascendo Jehoahash Rex Israel ille & Amazia video alter alter facies apud Bethschemeschur, plaga autem affectus sum Jehuda coram Israel ita ut fugere.

Amazia vero Rex Jehuda prehendendo Jehoahab Rex Israel: deinde veniens expugno Jeruschalaima denique assumo totus aurum argentum omnisque vas qui in

Houfe

House of the LORD,  
and in the Treasures  
of the Kings House.  
Now they made a Con-  
spiracy against him in  
Jerusalem: and he  
fled to Lachish, but  
they sent after him to  
Lachish and slew him  
there.

## II KINGS. XV.

**THEN** Menahem  
smote Tiphshah, and  
all that were therein,  
and the Coasts thereof  
from Tirzah: because  
they opened not to him,  
therefore he smote it,  
and all the women  
therein that were with  
Child he rapt up.

Pekah Conspired against  
Pekahiah the Son of  
Menahem King of Is-  
rael and smote him in  
Samaria with Argob,  
and Arich, and with  
him fifty men of the

ventus sum in domus  
Jehova & in Thesau-  
rus domus Rex.

Tandem facio contra  
conspiratio Jeruscha-  
luma fugioque La-  
chischum, quonobrem  
mitto post in Lachis-  
chum ubi morte affici-  
is.

## II REG. XV.

**TUNC** percussit Me-  
nachem Tiphsham,  
(id est) quicquid in  
sum & omnis Ter-  
minis is a Tirza:  
quia non aperit illos  
percussio: ipseque  
pregnans is dimisit  
omnes.

Pekah conspiro contra  
Pekachiam filium Mena-  
hem Rex Israel per-  
cutioque is in Schom-  
ron cum Argob &  
Arich, sine cumque  
quingenta vir  
Gile-



Gileadites; and he killed him and reigned in his stead.

Gilhadita: quumque morte afficio is, regno pro is.

II KINGS. XVI.

**T**HEN Rezin King of Syria, and Pekah Son of Remaliah King of Israel, came up to Jerusalem to War: and they besieged Ahaz; but could not overcome him.

So Ahaz sent messengers to the King of Assyria, saying, I am thy servant, and thy Son: come up, and save me out of the hand of the King of Syria, and out of the hand of the King of Israel, and the King of Assyria harkened unto him: for the King of Assyria went up against Damascus,

II REG. XVI.

**T**UNC ascendo Rezin Rex Syria, & Pekah filius Remaliah Rex Israel Ierusalaima in bellum; qui obsideo Achaz sed non possum de bello.

Mitto enim Achaz ad Rex Assyria nuncius dicendo, Servus tuus, & filius tuus sum. ascendo & servo ego, e manus Rex Syria, & e manus Rex Israel, & Rex Assyria is ausculto: & Rex Assyria ascendens Damascus capio is & deporto incola is in Ki-

and took it, and carried  
the People of it  
captive to Kir, and  
slew Rezin.

rum; Rezin vero  
morte afflicto.



The Assyrians  
Slain

II KINGS XIX.

THEN Isaiah the son  
of Amoz sent to

II REG. XIX.

TUM mitto Isehaia  
filius Amoz  
- Her

Hezekiah, Thus  
saith the LORD  
God of Israel, that  
which thou hast pray-  
ed to me against Sen-  
nacherib King of  
Assyria, I have  
heard.

He shall not come into  
this City, nor shoot an  
arrow there, nor  
come before it with  
shield, nor cast a  
bank against it:

And it came to pass that  
night, that the An-  
gel of the LORD  
went out, and smote  
in the Camp of the  
Assyrians an hun-  
dred fourscore and  
five thousand.

Hezekia qui dicere  
sic ait Jehova Deus  
Israel qui precatus  
sum ego contra San-  
charibus Rex Assy-  
ria exaudio.

Non sum ingressurus  
in Civitas hie, nec  
jaculaturus hie sa-  
gitta: nec oppositu-  
rus is ictum neque  
distondo contra is  
missile catapultarius.  
Itaque est Nox idem;  
exproderis Angelus  
Jehova percussit in  
Castra Assyria Cen-  
tum octoginta quin-  
que milia.

## II KINGS XXV.

**A**ND it came to pass, in the ninth year of the Reign of King Zedekiah in the tenth Month, in the tenth day of the Month, That Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon came, he and all his Host against Jerusalem, and pitched against it, and they built Forts against it round about.

And the City was besieged unto the eleventh year of King Zedekiah.

And on the ninth day of the fourth Moneth the Famine prevailed in the City, and there was no bread for the People of the Land; and the City was broken up, and

## II REG. XXV.

**E**T evenio nonus annus regnum Rex Zedekias decimus mensis, decimus dies mensis, ut Nebuchadnezzar Rex Babylonie advenio, ipse & omnis exercitus is contra Hierosolyma, & Castrametor contra is, & extruo propugnaculum contra is circumquaque.

Et Civitas obsideor ad undecimus annus Rex Zedekias.

Et nonus dies quartus mensis fames invalco in Civitas, & non sum panis populus terra. Et Civitas perrumpor, & omnis bellator fugio nox, & exercitus Chal-

all the Men of Warre  
fled by night, and the  
Army of the Chalde-  
ans pursued after the  
King, and they over-  
took him in the Plains  
of Jericho.

So they took the King,  
and brought him up  
to the King of Baby-  
lon to Riblah, and  
they gave judgement  
upon him.

And they slew the sons  
of Zedekiah before  
his eyes, and put out  
the eyes of Zedekiah,  
and bound him with  
Fetters of brass, and  
carried him to Baby-  
lon.

And in the nineteenth  
year of Nebuchad-  
nezzar came Nebu-  
zaradan Captain of  
the Guard, a servant  
of the King of Baby-  
lon, unto Jerusa-  
lem.

And he burnt the House  
of the LORD, and

deum persequor Rex,  
& affecquor is in cam-  
pus Jericho.

Ita prehendo Rex, &  
adduco is ad Rex  
Babylonia Ribla, ubi  
fero sententia de is.

Et occido filius Zedekias  
coram oculus is, &  
eruo oculus Zedi-  
kias, & vincio is com-  
pes æneus, & abduco  
is in Babylonia.

Et decimus nonus an-  
nus Nebuchadnezzar  
venio Nebuzaradan  
præfectus servus Rex  
Babylonia Hiero-  
lyma.

Et com'uro domus J-  
hova, & domus Rex,

L

the

the Kings house, and  
all the houses of Jeru-  
salem, and every great  
mans house burnt he  
with fire.

And all the Army of the  
Caldees that were  
with the Captain of  
the Guard, brake down  
the Walls of Jerusa-  
lem round about.

## LAMENT. II.

**M**INE eyes do fail  
with Tears: be-  
cause the Children  
and the Sucklings  
swoon in the streets of  
the City.

Thy say to their Mo-  
thers, where is Corn  
and wine? when their  
soul was poured out in-  
to their Mothers bo-  
som,

& omnis domus Hie-  
rosolyma, & unusquis-  
que magnas domus  
comburo ignis.

Et omnis exercitus Chal-  
deus, qui cum  
præfectus satelles,  
destruo murus Hie-  
rosolyma circum-  
quaque,

## LAMENT. II.

**O**Culus meus deficio  
lachryma: quoni-  
am infans & lactens  
languesco in platea  
urbs.

Dico suus mater, ubi  
sum frumentum &  
vinum? cum anima is  
effundor in sinus suus  
mater.



LAMENT. IV.

**T**HE tongue of the  
Sucking Child  
Cleaveth to the roof of  
his mouth for thirst.

The young Children ask  
bread, and no man  
breaketh it unto them.

The hands of the pitifull  
women have sodden  
their own Children,  
they were their meat  
in the destruction of  
the daughter of my  
People.

LAMENT. V.

**T**hey Ravished the  
women in Zion, and  
the maids in the City  
of Judah.

Princes are hanged by  
their hands: they took  
the young men to  
grinde, and the Chil-  
dren fell under the  
wood,

LAMENT. IV.

**L**ingua lactens adhe-  
reo palatum os ipse  
præ sitis:

Parvulus petit panis, &  
nemo frango is,

Manus misericors mu-  
lier coquo suus liberi:  
sum alimentum is in  
contritio filia popu-  
lus meus.

LAMENT. XV.

**O**pprimo mulier in  
Zion, virgo in Ci-  
vitas Juda.

Princeps suspendor ma-  
nus: capio juvenis ad  
molo, & puer corruo  
sub lignum.

II CHRON,

## II CHRON. XXXIII.

**M**Anasseh was twelve years Old when he began to reign, he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD.

Like unto the Abominations of the heathen, for he built again the high places, reared up Altars for Baalim, and made Groves, and worshiped all the host of heaven, and served them.

He built Altars in the House of the LORD, he built Altars for all the Host of Heaven, because his Children to pass thorow the fire, in the Valley of the Son of Hinnom: he observed times, and used Inchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar Spirit, and with wizards:

## II CHRON. XXXIII.

**M**Anasses nascor duodecim annus, cum incipio regno, facio qui sum malus in conspectus Jehova,

Secundum abominatio gens, nam reedifico excelsus locus. erigo altare Baalim, & facio lucus, & colo totus exercitus coelum, & inservio is.

Extruo altare in domus Jehova, extruo altare totus exercitus Coelum, facio liberi super pertranseo ignis in vallis filius Hinnom: observo tempus, & utor incantatio, & utor veneficium, & habeo negotium cum Python, & cum ariolus.

So

So Manasseh made Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to do worse than the heathen.

And the LORD spake to Manasseh, and to his people: but they would not hearken.

Wherefore the LORD brought upon them the Captains of the Host of the King of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the Thorns, and bound him with Fetters, and Carried him to Babylon.

II CHRON. XXXVI.

Moreover, all the Chiefs of the Priests, and the people transgressed very much, after all the abominations of the heathen, and polluted the house of the LORD, which he had hallowed in Jerusalem.

Ita Manasses facio Judæ & incolæ Hierosolymæ facio peior Gentilis.

Et Dominus loquor ad Manasses, & ad hic populus: sed nolo ausculto.

Quapropter Dominus adduco in is præfectus exercitus Rex Assyria, qui capio Manasses inter spina, & vincio ille compes, & asporto is Babylon.

II CHRON. XXXVI.

Etiam omnis Princeps Sacerdos & populus prævaricor quam plurima prævaricatio, secundum omnis abominatio gens, polluens domus Jehova, qui sanctificare Jeruschalaima.

And

And the LORD GOD  
of their fathers sent to  
them by his messengers,  
rising up betimes and  
sending: because he  
had compassion on his  
people, and on his dwell-  
ing place;

But they mocked the  
Messengers of God,  
and despised his  
words, and misused  
his Prophets, until the  
wrath of the Lord rose  
against his People, till  
there was no remedy.

Therefore he brought up-  
on them the King of  
the Chaldees, who  
slew their young men  
with the sword in the  
House of their San-  
ctuary, and had no  
compassion upon young  
Man or Maiden, old  
Man, or him that  
stooped for age; he  
gave them all into his  
hand.

And all the Vessels of  
the House of God,

Quinque mitto Iehova  
Deus Majores ipsi ad  
ipse per nuncius su-  
us, inde a diluculum  
continenter, eo quod  
clementer amplector  
populus suus & habi-  
taculum suus:

Sublanno Nuncius De-  
us, & spernens ver-  
bum is, dico sui cir-  
cumducor per Pro-  
pheta is; donec ac-  
cendor æstus ira Je-  
hova in populus suus,  
adeo ut non sum cu-  
ratio.

Itaque conduco contra  
is Rex Chaldaei, qui  
interficio Juvenis is  
gladius in locus san-  
ctuarium is, neque  
clementia utor erga  
Juvenis aut virgo, se-  
nex aut decrepitis;  
omnis trado in manus  
is.

Et omnis instrumentum  
domus Deus, major  
great

great and small, and the treasures of the House of the Lord, and of the treasures of the King, and of his Princes; all these brought he to Babylon.

And they burnt the House of God, and brake down the Wall of Jerusalem, and burnt all the Palaces thereof with fire, and destroyed all the goodly Vessels thereof.

And them that had escaped from the sword, carried he away to Babylon; where they were servants to him and his sons, until the Reign of the Kingdom of Persia.

& minor, thesaurusq; domus Jehova, & thesaurus Rex ac Princeps is; hic omnis deportare in Babylon.

Et comburo domus Deus, ac demoliri murus Jeruschalaima, quorum omnis Palatium comburens ignis, & omnis instrumentum desiderabilis perdo.

Et deporto, qui reliquus sum a gladius, in Babylonia; ubi sum ille & filius ille servus, usque dum obtineo Monarchia Persu.

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